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RAYMOND POINCARÉ HAS NOW FORMED A CABINET IN FRANCE

Bloc National May Have to
Shoulder Whole Responsibility
for Its Policy, as Radical
Socialists Are Holding Aloof

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—Raymond Poincaré, though taking a somewhat long time to form the fifth French Cabinet since the armistice, is now assured of success, though the basis of the new ministry is not so broad as hoped. Yesterday he had conversations with Mr. Lloyd George, who stopped expressly in Paris to meet the new Premier and the President and discuss the effect of the change of ministry on the Cannes conference decisions. There are many points which remain doubtful, and in some sense the negotiations of Cannes are in the melting pot.

Acting with considerable precipitation, in view of the uncertain attitude of France, Mr. Lloyd George urged Mr. Bonomi to send out invitations for the Cannes conference in March without delay. It may be that Germany and Russia will be represented, and, indeed, that most European countries, former ally and former enemy, will be there. But it is by no means sure that France will be there, except as an observer in a non-committal capacity, while the presence of America is here regarded as extremely doubtful.

The view of Mr. Poincaré is that Russia must strictly fulfill the conditions respecting the recognition of debts and giving of the guarantees that he has laid down on many occasions. The Cannes congress must be economic, not political.

With regard to the Franco-British pact, it must obviously be the subject of study and cannot, as the French say, be signed between two games of golf. Mr. Poincaré favors the idea of a bilateral pact, laying equal obligations on both countries, but French rights cannot be exchanged for a guarantee, which, however valuable, must stand or fall on its own merits. The French wish a German attack on Poland to be covered by the pact.

A Provisional Moratorium

Nevertheless it emerges with a fair amount of certainty that Mr. Briand cannot go back on Mr. Briand's pledges, although he may modify them, and have them submitted to examination in a less public and confused atmosphere than that of a conference in a casino town. He expresses himself entirely opposed to this kind of conference, hasty, ineffective and quarrelsome, bedeviled with lies, that has resulted in so many fiascos since the armistice.

He desires the quieter methods of ambassadorial diplomacy with occasional private conversations of premiers without the accompaniment of an army of reporters, who distort scraps of information.

The reparations question in reality remains where it was. The commission has provisionally granted a sort of moratorium for the January and February payments, on condition that Germany pays 31,000,000 marks every 10 days. This is a mere temporary arrangement, and the whole problem of reparations during this year and subsequent years has to be settled.

The new French Premier, of course, holds to the terms of the schedule of payments, and will not hear of a reduction of the total debt. Whether the Wiesbaden accord is permitted to operate is not yet clear. Obviously, however, Mr. Poincaré will be driven by force of circumstances to a policy of accommodation and cooperation. The alternative is political solitude for France.

Cabinet's Make-Up

Mr. Poincaré, it should be noted, is endeavoring to bring into his cabinet the Radical Socialists, but they hold aloof. If they really persist in their attitude, it will be an excellent thing, for then the Bloc National will have to shoulder the whole responsibility for its policy, which will be put to a practical test. The situation will then be clear.

Hitherto what has been the difficulty with French politics is that it has been impossible to say for a week at a time what the course of conduct would be. As the Bloc National has a large majority, it should now govern without ambiguity. Matters will be brought to a real issue. Unfortunately from this viewpoint individual Radicals appear to be wavering and filling minor posts.

Albert Sarraut definitely keeps his office. The most notable offer of a portfolio was to Andrew Tardieu, who founded with Georges Clemenceau a new journal this week. He has composed his differences with Mr. Poincaré. Nevertheless he preferred not to accept office for the present. Louis Barthou is to stay, though in another post, as Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Council.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—After a conference with Louis Barthou and other supporters lasting until midnight, Mr. Poincaré announced that his Cabinet

had been definitely formed as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Raymond Poincaré. Minister of Justice and Alsace Lorraine, Louis Barthou. Minister of the Interior, Mr. Maunoury. Minister of Finance, Charles de Lasteyrie. Minister of War and Pensions, Andrew Maginot. Minister of Marine, Mr. Raiberti. Minister of Agriculture, Adolphe Chéron. Minister of Labor, Alexander Berard. Minister of Instructions, Leon Berard. Minister of Colonies, Albert Sarraut. Minister of Public Works, Mr. le Troquer. Minister of Commerce, Lucien Dior. Minister of Liberated Regions, Mr. Riebel.

"Policy of Sabre Rattling"

Germany Thinks France Has Yet to Learn Need for Conciliation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wire. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The impressions created by Aristide Briand's resignation and Raymond Poincaré's accession to power are of a reassuring character. More and more is the conviction expressed that, unless French public opinion learns the folly of trying to solve such purely economic problems as that of reparations by the use of force, there was not much chance of the policy of reasonableness and moderation, which Mr. Lloyd George advocated and which Mr. Briand agreed to, meeting with any wide support in France.

It is believed here, moreover, that Mr. Poincaré will not prove a fire eater, so far as Germany is concerned, which he is popularly represented to be.

As the extreme Socialist newspaper, "Freiheit," last night declared: "France cannot avoid the pressure of the European situation, and the folly of the policy of her mailed fist politicians and the extent of their illusions have been revealed, will be guided in the solution of the reparations problem by purely economic considerations."

Meanwhile Germany's leading publicists call on the government to prepare a plan for lifting the country's finances out of the present state of chaos and also the scheme for paying reparations.

George Bernhardt in "Vossische Zeitung" says that the task of doing in 14 days what previous European governments have failed to do in three years is an extremely difficult one, but that the German Government must not shrink from it.

Mr. Bernhardt declares that the first step toward a radical financial revolt is to stop the output of paper money, and that can be achieved by a remodeling of the Reich Bank constitution whereby that institution would cease to be the complaisant servant of the government as it is at present.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The news of Aristide Briand's resignation occasions less consternation here than might have been anticipated. It is generally recognized that, as the Stock Exchange Journal today says, Raymond Poincaré, the new Premier, is the incarnation of hatred against Germany, and that he will doubtless apply the war spirit to his policy toward Germany.

At the same time it is felt that France must be taught once and for all that the reparations problem can only be solved in a spirit of conciliation, and that until it has tried and realized the folly of Mr. Poincaré's policy of sabre rattling, no chance exists of its returning to the policy of common sense which it compelled Mr. Briand to desert.

The view just outlined finds best expression, so far as press comments are concerned, in an editorial in today's "Berliner Tageblatt."

"In the circumstances we can only hope," says the newspaper mentioned, "that either Mr. Poincaré or his other self, Louis Barthou, will assume the task of forming a cabinet. It seems that Mr. Poincaré is disinclined to do so. Many of us feel that the period which Mr. Poincaré's ministry will inaugurate must be traversed by Europe. At the moment France is not ripe for a European policy."

"Vorwärts," the leading Socialist organ, emphasizes that no matter what cabinet replaces Mr. Briand's, Germany's aim will not be either that of revenge or an attempt to evade its reparations responsibilities. Germany's desire to reach a real peace is not a mask to be discarded when the opportunity offers itself.

British Premier Returns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George reached London tonight from Paris, together with various members of the British delegation to the Cannes conference.

NORWAY URGED TO DISARM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday)—The Socialist group in the Storting has submitted a proposal for complete disarmament as soon as possible on the ground of the country's difficult financial position and its inability to maintain proper defense. The party also maintains that Norway should withdraw immediately from the League of Nations, if that body should prohibit its members to disarm, and that treaties binding the country to warlike measures should be amended.

DELAY ON NITRATE OFFER IS RESENTED

Mr. Ford Pleads His Unselfish
Motives Regarding Muscle
Shoals Project and Attacks
Alleged Fertilizer Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Declaring that John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, apparently is delaying settlement of the Muscle Shoals proposition, Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer, before his departure on Saturday night, charged that the "fertilizer trust" and other Wall Street interests that "fear to have Muscle Shoals developed along lines that will serve all the people most," are deliberately misrepresenting the facts to the government and Congress.

"Why doesn't Secretary Weeks take it or leave it, 'yes' or 'no,' as he would a private business matter?" demanded Mr. Ford in a formal statement. "This is not a political matter to be jockeyed and juggled about."

Mr. Ford declared that after five or six months Mr. Weeks is still asking "irrelevant questions" and is "delaying settlement" of his offer.

"We don't want Muscle Shoals for selfish purposes in the first place," said Mr. Ford. "Hanged if we care very much whether we get it now. We didn't make this government a selfish business proposition; it was an industrial philanthropy which we offered, an offer based on a desire for great public service."

Mr. Ford declared that he accepts the word of Thomas Edison that fertilizer could be made at Muscle Shoals on a profitable basis and that he takes no stock in statements that it cannot be done.

"I'm not a chemist," he added, "but Mr. Edison has been down there and knows every detail of this proposition. He is working on this thing right now in his laboratories at East Orange. He says that with Muscle Shoals we can give the American people a better fertilizer at a much lower price than they have ever had before."

"If we can't make a good, cheap fertilizer down there, why does the fertilizer trust flood Congress with statements that if we get Muscle Shoals we'll wreck the monopoly? We're going to the mat with them and make them prove, before Congress committees, every statement they make."

"We have never needed Muscle Shoals," he continued. "The government invited me, although we didn't think we wanted it, to make a bid for the property and we finally did, because, as we saw it, it gave us an opportunity to awaken the whole American people to what they can do if they will only study and utilize the water-power possibilities of the country."

Secretary Weeks has reiterated his determination not to announce what "comments" he would make in submitting Mr. Ford's offer to Congress. He explained that his submission to Congress would not imply an acceptance or indorsement of it on his part.

MR. LENINE FORMS NEW SOVIET CABINET

RIGA, Latvia, (Friday)—(By The Associated Press). Nicholas Lenine has practically completed the formation of his new Soviet cabinet, according to advices received here today from Moscow by the official Bolshevik Rosta News Agency. It contains the same personnel as did Russia's 1921 directing body, with the exception of three new cabinet members added to the list. Some of the portfolios, however, have been shifted.

The following is the revised list of the cabinet, as taken from the official newspaper "Pravda" and the Rosta Agency.

President of the Council of Commissars, Nicholas Lenine.

First Vice-President, Mr. Rykov.

Second Vice-President, Mr. Tsurupov.

Minister of Education, Mr. Lunacharsky.

Minister of Foreign Trade, Leonid Krassin.

Minister of Finance, Mr. Karestinsky.

National Minorities, and Labor and Peasant Inspection, Mr. Stalin.

Minister of Labor, Mr. Schmidt.

Minister of Food, Mr. Brukhanoff.

Minister of War and Navy, Leon Trotsky.

Minister of Communication and Interior, Mr. Djerjinsky.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Dovnarovsky.

Minister of Health, Dr. Semashko.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, George Tchitcherin.

Minister of Justice, Mr. Kuryky.

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Yakovenko.

President of the Supreme Economic Council, Mr. Bogdanoff.

SPANISH KING TO MEET LEADERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—In view of the magnitude of the political crisis the King has decided to confer with all leaders of the various parliamentary groups, so that no solution of the crisis can be looked for before Monday. The conservative leader, Sanchez Guerra, is regarded as the most likely successor to the premiership.

INTERLOCUTORY DECREE ENTERED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An interlocutory decree in the case of Eustace et al. vs. Dickey et al. was entered by Justice Crosby in the Supreme Judicial Court last Saturday, as follows: COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Suffolk, SS. Supreme Judicial Court No. 35,431 Equity.

Herbert W. Eustace, et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey, et al. Interlocutory Decree.

This case came on to be heard at this sitting on the petition of the plaintiffs, praying among other things that the plaintiffs, Eustace and Harvey, may be permitted to resign as trustees under a deed of trust dated January 25, 1898, in which deed Mary Baker G. Eddy was the donor, and Edward P. Bates and others were donees and trustees; and that new trustees be appointed succeeding the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs be authorized to convey and transfer the trust property in their hands to such new trustees, and thereupon upon consideration thereof, it is Ordered, adjudged and decreed that said resignations are to take effect as of November 29, 1921, the date on which the petition in this case was filed.

By the Court,
JOHN F. CRONIN, Clerk.
January 14, 1922.

BONUS AND FUNDING BILLS PREPARED

Early Action on Important Issues
Is Urged by Administration,
Which Is Attempting to Bring
Harmony to Republican Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans for early action on the foreign refunding bill which would help Europe to stability and at the same time provide the means of adjusted compensation to former service men, are being rushed in Congress.

Definite action on the refunding bill is expected by the Senate Finance Committee early this week and it is fully expected that it will be enacted into law before the international economic conference meets at Geneva in March. Whether the United States takes part in the conference or not, the refunding of the \$11,000,000,000 debt owed to the United States will have an important bearing on the economic readjustment of Europe.

As the bill will be reported, it will provide for a liquidation of the foreign debt within 25 years, thus affording Europe a definite breathing spell. The interest is to be paid annually or biennially, probably at the same rate of interest as the American Government pays on its Liberty bonds. Passage of the bill virtually would serve notice on Europe that the United States intends to collect its debts.

The Senate Finance Committee will meet today with a view to reporting the bill, if possible, during the day, or at the earliest opportunity. It has been under consideration between President Harding and congressional leaders during the last week. It would be given right of way in the Senate as soon as reported. Then the committee would begin work on the soldiers' bonus bill, with the idea of meeting the payments out of the collections of interest on the foreign debt. This plan has been approved by the Administration.

As a result of conferences at the White House during the past week, members of the farm bloc, who demand that the next vacancy on the Federal Reserve Board should be filled by a farm representative, a compromise is expected to be worked out in the Senate.

Mr. Harding is not opposed to the appointment of a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board, nor is he opposed to the insertion of the word "agricultural" in the Federal Reserve Act. But he is opposed to specific legislation requiring class representation, appointing it mandatory upon him to appoint such a representative.

It is becoming more and more apparent to Administration leaders that unless party harmony prevails during the remaining months of the session the record of Congress will not have a leg to stand upon at the November elections. The Old Guard leaders are aware that they must prepare for stubborn partisan opposition on the part of the Democrats in each house and the superiority of Democratic leadership is not disputed.

A series of meetings will be held between prominent Senate and House Republicans in the hope of solidifying the now divided ranks of the party. Last week's vote on the Newberry case, in which nine of the prominent Republican senators "bolted" the party, does not tend to make this task of harmonizing party differences any easier. Before making any definite headway in this direction, the Administration will have to make many concessions to the agricultural bloc, which comprises Republicans of high standing, as well as Democrats.

BRITISH CONTROL CEASES IN IRELAND

Official Approval of Anglo-Irish
Treaty by the Southern Irish
Parliament Ends the Period
of Dublin Castle Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Dublin Castle Government, that bete noire of all patriotic Irishmen, is a thing of the past. The representatives elected to the Parliament of Southern Ireland, established by the Government of Ireland Act 1920, met for the first and last time yesterday, unanimously approved the Anglo-Irish Treaty and constituted a body to act as a provisional government to take over the powers and machinery hitherto held by the British Government.

The representatives summoned included all members of the Dail except John Mahony, member for Fermanagh. The four members for Trinity College, Dublin, were also summoned and attended. Eamon de Valera and all his supporters absented themselves.

Liam Roisette of Cork was elected to the chair and George Nicholls of Galway acted as secretary. Pierce Beasley, seconded by Dr. J. M. McBride, moved the resolution approving the articles of agreement signed on December 6.

To overcome the difficulty of Arthur Griffith occupying a dual position as president of the Dail and head of the provisional government, his name does not appear among the members of the new body.

The following provisional government of the Irish Free State was elected. Michael Collins, William T. Cosgrave, Edmund J. Duggan, Patrick Hogan, Finian Lynch, Joseph McGrath, Prof. John MacNeill, Kevin O'Higgins.

Mr. Griffith declared that the provisional government would need and would deserve the support of every good Irishman. While their task would be heavy, with the help and support of all classes of Irishmen they would carry it through. The provisional government, he said, would take charge of carrying out the terms of the treaty, and Dail Eireann would remain in existence until that was done, when a general election would be held.

In making these arrangements the provisional government would guarantee fair play all round. They were starting on a new era and wanted all the old differences that existed between Irishmen to be banished for ever. New differences would arise, as they would in any country, but they would arise as differences between Irishmen owing one state.

Eamon de Valera's friends have established a newspaper entitled "The Republic of Ireland." An appeal for funds "to organize the public opinion of Ireland to uphold the Irish republic" has been issued by Cathal Brugha and Austin Stack.

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The strike of the Irish railroads, which had been called to take effect at midnight tonight, was postponed one month as a result of today's conference between representatives of the workers and the employers in Dublin, according to news received here this afternoon.

The provisional government's first official announcement was to the general managers of the railway companies in connection with the strike. The announcement "decrees" that the terms of the Carrigan award of December 17, dealing with wages and salaries, be put into operation on January 15, but that that portion of the award of November 19 dealing with hours and conditions of service be suspended for a month to allow the government an opportunity to investigate and endeavor to arrange a settlement. The government declares it will reimburse the companies for any loss incurred through non-application of the November 19 award.

TRANSVAAL MINERS AGREE TO CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Sunday)—The Miners Federation has unconditionally accepted the government's suggestion that it should meet the mine owners. The latter had already expressed their willingness to participate in a conference.

The pumpmen have been withdrawn from the mines, and armed officials are working at the pumps pending the issue of the conference between the mine owners and men. It is expected that the conference will reach a basis of settlement, but discussions will probably be of a protracted character.

The town council had already thrown down a violent challenge to the strikers by deciding that, despite the warning to conserve coal stocks for essential services, it will run its lighting and power uncurtailed until its coal is exhausted. If the strikers refuse to allow coal to be brought into the city the latter will be without light, power or water in a week.

CHINA DESIRES DISCUSSION OF JAPAN'S TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS, DESPITE PLAN TO BAR THE REVISION OF EXISTING TREATIES

In Statement Issued by Dr. Wang of Peking Delegation,
Just Settlement in the Far East Is Called Impossible
Without the Consideration of Tokyo's Claims for
Control, Which Are Said to Nullify Open Door Policy

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The resolutions adopted restricting submarine warfare will help to crystallize the regulations in the moral code of the world; we still believe that the moral sentiment of the world is behind us in the matter of abolition." —Arthur James Balfour.

"The work of the leaders of the Washington Conference is animated by the same spirit as led Sweden to join the League of Nations, and is most promising sign of better times." —King Gustav of Sweden.

"Read in their true light, the 21 demands practically reduce China to the position of a vassal state, depriving her of the right of self-development, and self-preservation. According to the demands, China is required to build her railways in her own territory only." —Japan's consent; China is required to give up her mines, coal, gold and iron, so that they can be operated by Japan and with Japanese capital; China is required not to build dockyards or other shipping equipment in one of her own provinces (Fukien); China is required not to borrow foreign capital other than Japanese for development of the biggest iron works in the country (Banyan Ping); China is required to extend the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan and the terms of the South Manchurian railway and the Antung-Mukden railway to 99 years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Washington Conference can no longer defer action on the Far Eastern problems. The Shantung question, which has dragged along so wearily as a side issue, must, if not settled by the Chinese and Japanese delegates, be taken up by the Conference and, in one way or another, be disposed of. Hardly will that issue have made its exit from the stage when the Chinese will insist upon bringing forward the 21 demands for action, despite the desire of the Japanese to keep them in the background, taking refuge behind Mr. Root's "A treaty is a treaty," which they claim places it in the class of treaties to be respected, whether made under duress or not.

Another American delegate has said, however, that such an obvious truism as Mr. Root's quoted sentence could not be used without context and explanation for a blanket shutting off of all discussion of a question which the Chinese consider open to discussion and appeal. The Chinese urge the necessity for discussing the 21 demands as a means of removing treaty wars in the Far East, (1) because China was forced to sign under an ultimatum of 48 hours; (2) because Japan will suffer retribution at the hands of China if they are not abrogated; (3) because they violate the open door policy, impair the treaty rights of all the other powers and violate the territorial and administrative integrity guaranteed by the Root resolutions.

Rights Are Jeopardized
The following statement was made by Dr. Wang Ch'ung-hui, one of the delegates, on Saturday evening:

"It is inconceivable," said the Chinese delegate, "that, while China had, even under the menace of the ultimatum (of Japan) of 1915, the courage to protest against the demands, she would remain silent now when she is a participant in the Conference, the avowed object of which is to remove international misunderstandings relating to the Far East."

"It cannot be denied that the 21 demands affect not only the independence and integrity of China, but also her obligations toward other powers," Dr. Wang continued. "Furthermore, they put into jeopardy the rights and interests enjoyed by the foreign powers having treaty relations with China."

"It was for these relations that the United States, during the negotiation of the 21 demands, for only declared that she would not surrender any of her treaty rights in China, but also formally protested against their possible infringement. . . . And it was for the same reason that China, upon the conclusion of the negotiations, shall be 'scrapped' has left the naval

formally protested against the demands and disclaimed any responsibility for violations of her treaty obligations with the other powers.

Independence Restricted

"Read in their true light, the 21 demands practically reduce China to the position of a vassal state, depriving her of the right of self-development, and self-preservation. According to the demands, China is required to build her railways in her own territory only." —Japan's consent; China is required to give up her mines, coal, gold and iron, so that they can be operated by Japan and with Japanese capital; China is required not to build dockyards or other shipping equipment in one of her own provinces (Fukien); China is required not to borrow foreign capital other than Japanese for development of the biggest iron works in the country (Banyan Ping); China is required to extend the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan and the terms of the South Manchurian railway and the Antung-Mukden railway to 99 years.

"It is needless to say that these conditions, unless removed or renounced, will place China in a position where self-development and self-preservation become a practical impossibility."

Open Door Heated

"On the other hand, the 21 demands affect also the vital interests of the powers of China. For, unless denounced, they constitute the most positive kind of spheres of influence, and consequently an absolute denial of the open door policy, the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry for all nations in China which has been accepted by the powers for past decades and has been reaffirmed in this Conference."

"The demands, or the rights granted to Japan under the demands, would, if permitted to stand, create for the Japanese a status totally inconsistent with the terms of the existing treaties between China and the foreign powers and those subsisting by the foreign powers themselves. Indeed, they would give the Japanese such a privileged position that no equality of opportunity is possible."

The United States is on record as protesting publicly both to China and to Japan in 1915 against the 21 demands, and that protest has never been recalled. Nevertheless, Japan will insist that it is a matter to be settled between herself and China.

Disposal of Ships

Britain Favors Literal Scrapping of
Condemned Vessels

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Ever since acceptance by the Conference at Washington of the Hughes proposals that certain capital ships in commission, reserve, built and building should be scrapped, the important question has remained unanswered as to what is going to be done with the ships that are thus eliminated from the navy list.

In discussing this matter at the British Admiralty, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that it was considered highly desirable that a decision should be arrived at with the least possible delay.

The bare decision that certain ships shall be "scrapped" has left the naval

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authorities in the curious position of having on their hands condemned ships which are still being maintained at an enormous expense to the country. Furthermore, it is pointed out that as long as the ships remain in their present condition they are potential ships of war.

Sink the Ships

Despite the reported contention of the delegates at Washington that the condemned ships should be converted into merchant ships, there is on this side strong feeling that the American proposal, that the ships under consideration should be sunk, is worth more than passing note.

At present the British Navy is in the position of the man who has been told to put his gun away. Naturally he cleans it and carefully hangs it up in a secure and handy place. It is not a matter of deep calculation as to just exactly how long it would take to put the ships into full commission and what applies to Britain in all probability applies to other nations.

The idea that the condemned capital ships should be converted in merchantmen, apart from the fact that to run them for that purpose is commercially impossible, would still leave them potential ships of war. Such converted ships furthermore would offer attractive bidding from various sources, a bidding which would correspond more or less with the state of foreign relations.

The international complication that might easily arise through the sale of the former warships is easy to estimate, likewise the difficulties that must necessarily follow the seizure of a converted ship by a foreign nation on the grounds that the ship was an integral part of the enemy's forces.

Scrapping of Ships Favored

There is little fear in either naval or British commercial circles that the proposal to convert scrapped warships will be carried into effect. The enormous horsepower, huge consumption of coal, and to say nothing of the weight of armor and small carrying capacity, renders the proposal utterly impracticable.

The overwhelming weight of British opinion leans toward scrapping them in a literal sense, that is to say completely breaking them up and putting them on the scrapheap. Once this very necessary decision has been taken it will be possible to turn the government docks to a profitable use.

At present many splendid dockyards are being held for the exclusive use of warships, while there is the utmost difficulty in finding accommodation for merchant shipping. These and other conditions will be materially relieved when an agreement has been reached and a date fixed to commence the destruction of the condemned ships.

The submarine question, which is inseparable from that of capital ships, has unfortunately received a setback through the break-up of the Cannes conference. Until France has disclosed her object or withdrawn her demand for the right to construct a huge submarine fleet, neither Great Britain nor any other country can feel encouraged to commence breaking up their capital ships.

That some such understanding between France and Great Britain on the matter of submarines was highly desirable is revealed in Mr. Lloyd George's words contained in the proposed Franco-British agreement:

"His Majesty's Government therefore proposes as a condition of the treaty and the entente which they contemplate, that the admiralties of the two countries confer together regarding their naval programs in order that competition in shipbuilding should be avoided between them."

This is looked upon as a direct bid for a frank and open discussion between the two countries for a settlement of all questions relating to cruisers and submarines—an agreement that must be supplementary to the understanding reached at Washington on the capital ship.

Britain is willing and ready to scrap or sink her condemned capital ships and completely abolish the building of submarines, but it is necessary there should be corresponding willingness on the other side of the Channel.

War Expenses Questioned

General Staff Alleged to Be Juggling Figures to Conceal Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The National Council for the Reduction of Armaments alleges that the War Department, through the statistical branch of the General Staff, is juggling the figures so as to prevent the public from understanding what proportion of the 1922 budget is allotted for the payment of war expenses, past and future. The council is now turning its attention to a close scrutiny of the acts of Congress and various government departments in regard to its tending to prolong military policies.

"If the present figures submitted for the army and navy appropriation bills stand," Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary, asserted, "it will be a proof to the whole world that the United States puts no confidence in the treaties and the limitation of armaments agreed upon at the Conference. If, on the other hand, there is drastic reduction of the outlays for army and navy, we shall be proclaiming to the world in deeds, not words, that the Washington Conference has been a genuine success."

Post Office Burdened

In what is asserted to be an attempt to make the appropriations for 1922 and 1923 bulk large in the budget than they actually do, the statistical branch of the General Staff has added to the postal department deficit, which is the real expense of this department, the receipts from the sale of stamps and other sources and charged up under the heading, 1922 appropriations, the gross expense of the postal service. By this juggling the postal

service becomes responsible for more than 15 per cent of the entire budget, as against the 20 per cent charged to the army and navy under this plan.

"The actual 1922 appropriations for the Post Office Department is \$51,448,734," Mr. Libby says. "The War Department makes this \$574,092,552. Similarly the 1923 budget, as submitted by the President to Congress, calls for \$24,866,758 for postal service, while the War Department allows \$576,238,066."

"When the War Department juggles figures in order to conceal what a huge proportion of the national expenditure goes for past and future wars, it is the best possible indication that it is time that these figures were cut down."

"Using the tables that they have prepared with the correction of the appropriation for the postal service, we find that 83.8 per cent of the 1922 appropriations are asked to pay for past and future wars and 85.2 per cent of the appropriations for 1923."

French Position Discussed

The opinion that the present government of France, under the leadership of alleged militarists cannot endure more than a few weeks, is expressed by Mr. Libby in a discussion of the situation in that country.

"Mr. Poincaré has been given the task of doing the impossible," he states. "The task is to enforce to the utmost the Versailles Treaty without becoming morally isolated. It is with a population of 40,000,000 to keep in permanent subjection a nation of 60,000,000. It is to make Germany pay for the reconstruction of France and Belgium, pay the pension bill of France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain, and remain economically and spiritually weak and impotent to the aid that France may be permanently the leading nation on the continent of Europe. If the militarists are mad enough to try to carry out their own program they may do great mischief. They may make Europe permanently an armed camp and precipitate a financial crash of world proportions."

Conference Work Praised

Admiral Kato Says Japan's Attitude Is Now Understood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The hope that the 10-year naval holiday would prove so successful that at the end of the period nations would not begin building battleships again but would continue in peace, was expressed by Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments at a dinner on Saturday of the Japan Society here. Japan's acceptance of the 5-5-5 ratio had refuted the calumny that Japan was a military nation wishing to dominate the Pacific, he said, adding that Japan never aspired or intended to challenge the security of the United States or her possessions, but sought only security for herself.

As for the question of China, Admiral Kato said: "The best interests of Japan will be served by an independent, orderly and well-governed China, for such a China will supply the raw materials essential to Japan's life, will possess the means of purchasing Japanese products and will be secure from the menace of foreign attack. To remote countries, China's prosperity is a matter of sentiment or of superficial interest; but to Japan the welfare of her great neighbor is almost as vital as that neighbor's security."

Admiral Kato added that the solution of China's problem might require decades, but denied that China's misfortunes were caused by Japan.

As for the four-power treaty, the influence and example of that treaty would embrace the whole world, he said, and he was going back home to tell the Japanese people that he believed an appreciable part of the American people had learned that his race was not a "yellow peril" and that the people across the Pacific were their friends.

Shantung Settlement Asked

Conference Urged by Women Voters to Bring Chinese Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The Washington Conference was urged, "in the interest of world peace, to add to its list of achievements effective mediation looking to a just settlement of the Shantung question and the abrogation of the 21 demands," in a resolution adopted by the New York State League of Women Voters, at its annual convention here last week.

The league also urged President Harding and Congress "to take immediate steps to unite the nations in outlawing war," and pledged cooperation in this task. Rejoicing in cooperation among nations at the Conference, and the fact that the United States had abandoned isolation, the convention asked the Conference to favor world cooperation in place of group action, treaties and alliances.

The convention sent a telegram to President Harding in appreciation of the \$20,000,000 appropriation for Russian famine relief, one to Gov. Nathan L. Miller approving his recommendation for equal representation in political parties, and another to the Democratic Party appreciating its platform plank for such representation.

The world's greatest need is permanent peace, said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, at the convention dinner. It could be achieved only through a compact among all nations, including Mexico, Russia and Germany. The people alone could end war and treaties should be ratified by all members of Congress, since sectional policies in the United States had made Senate monopoly on such questions out of date.

Mrs. Catt thought the greatest ques-

tion in the world was how to end war. Some nations were still fighting because they did not know how or when to stop. The Biblical commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," she said, was common to all religions; she asked, if it was a sin to kill one man, how could it be patriotic to kill 100,000?

Destructive Rivalries.

Senator McCormick Says European Nations Should First Help Selves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Opposing the sending of an American representative to the Genoa conference, Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, declared last week that there must be less of armament and more of economic readjustment in Europe before the American people should be expected to extend financial aid.

"If French policy has progressively isolated France from her European allies during the last 14 months," said Senator McCormick, condemning the huge standing army in that country, "French policy has started and disillusioned the people of the United States during the last few weeks."

In connection with the proposal that the American Government should be represented at the Genoa conference, Senator McCormick has prepared a resolution, which he will introduce next week, requesting the Secretary of State to lay before the Senate information regarding the revenues, expenditures and deficits of the European states. His resolution specifically calls for the annual cost of land armaments in the various countries as compared with their annual deficits and the amount of interests due from them on account of the loans to them by the United States.

Figures Are Cited

"I believe that the American people ought to be informed authoritatively regarding the exact causes of the chronic deficits of the European governments, in order that they may form just conclusions as to the remedies therefor," said Senator McCormick. "According to the authoritative figures which I have before me, France, with 40,000,000 population, has over 800,000 men under arms. The following table was prepared for me by the same responsible authority from whom I have the French figures:

Country.	Population.	With Colors.
Italy	40,000,000	450,000
Poland	29,460,000	450,000
Rumania	17,500,000	120,000
Czechoslovakia	14,000,000	150,000

"These figures are by no means all-inclusive, but they show a total of over 2,000,000 armed men, for a population in the aggregate slightly larger than that of the United States. The states supporting these 2,000,000 men are not so far from bankruptcy, but that they must repudiate in part their domestic debts, if they do not halt. If you include sums expended on account of war injuries and reconstruction, states like France and Belgium have been regularly disbursing twice the sum of their revenues. But putting aside the figures of the so-called 'extraordinary' budgets, covering reconstruction and pensions, the 'ordinary' budget for current expenditure, month after month, and year after year, infallibly involves expenditures in excess of income from taxation."

Cost of Militarism

"When I examined the then latest available figures, the cost of the French Army was equal to twice the sum of the deficit in the ordinary budget of the Republic. The retrenchment in the cost of the civil establishments—the ordinary civil payroll—of the governments in continental Europe, has not been comparable with the corresponding retrenchment of the relatively prosperous and indubitably solvent government of the United States."

"The French debt has increased by 50 per cent since the armistice. There are 100,000,000 German marks in circulation, now worth half a cent apiece, whereas once they were worth a quarter of a dollar. There are in circulation 2,000,000,000 Polish marks, which sell 5000 to the dollar."

"How can we help Europe until Europe is prepared to help us to do so? How can we help Europe unless and until she is prepared politically, as well as economically, to put her house in order?"

"Candor compels the statement—undeniable by any informed man—that if French policy has progressively isolated France from her European allies during the last 14 months, French policy has started and disillusioned the people of the United States during the last few weeks."

Rivalries Destructive

"No continental state in Europe can be at one and the same time the first power on land and a great naval power as well; Spanish, French and German history all prove that. At present, in the economic community of Western Europe, it is impossible to help in the industrial or financial reconstruction of France to the exclusion, let us say, of Italy or England, of Belgium, or Ireland, just as it is impossible to help in the economic restoration of France to the exclusion of Germany or Hungary, Austria or Poland. It is impossible to help them severally or collectively until they abate their rivalries, accommodate their differences, and drastically cut their expenditures, civil, as well as military."

"Last year we sold abroad \$2,000,000,000 worth of goods more than we imported, obviously through the extension of private credits. This cannot go on forever. What profit can there be in sending an American representative to the Genoa conference only to manifest our inability to extend financial help to a group of states whose political differences and financial deficits together conspire to prevent our helping them?"

FRENCH ATTITUDE DELAYS CONCORD

American Government Hesitates to Enter Genoa Conference in View of Premier Poincaré's Extreme Militaristic Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The attitude of the United States Government toward participation in the economic conference for the rehabilitation of Europe, called to meet in Genoa next March, has been vitally affected by the recent political crisis in France, which for the time being, at least, has left the extremist and military element headed by former President Raymond Poincaré in power.

Spokesmen for the American Government unhesitatingly declare that if the policy of maintaining a large military and naval establishment for France, together with insistence on the utmost cent in reparations at the expense of Germany, which led Premier Aristide Briand to resign, is to be literally carried out, then the little prospect of American participation in the Genoa conference.

President Harding, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, the three men who have been most active in the consideration of the role America must play in the economic affairs of Europe, are of the opinion that the conduct of French policy along the militaristic line, of which Raymond Poincaré has been the chief exponent, will destroy the chance for an effective solution of the European problem.

Crisis May Be Helpful

At the same time, the French crisis and the resignation of Mr. Briand have, in the opinion of American officials, cleared the air considerably and created a situation which must inevitably lead to a declaration as to what France really means to do. During the proceedings of the Washington Conference the American delegation realized that Premier Briand's policy on behalf of France was one of "trimming" between his own views of moderation and reasonable cooperation in the reduction of military and naval expenditures, and the extreme views of his opponents.

As viewed here, the same criticism which led to the resignation of Mr. Briand was, in a large way, responsible for the obstacles placed by France in the path of the Conference.

Mr. Millerand and Mr. Briand, it is believed, are sincerely desirous of cooperating with Great Britain and the United States, but heretofore they have been too weak to move in this direction. Whenever a crisis has arisen as respects German reparations, there has loomed up the possibility of overthrow of the government by the Clemenceau-Poincaré group, insisting on military invasion of Germany. Mr. Millerand, during his term as Premier, was repeatedly forced to adopt the militaristic attitude to maintain himself in office. The same has been true of Mr. Briand.

It was the pressure of the militaristic opposition that forced Mr. Briand to reverse his policy in the midst of the Washington Conference last month. There is little doubt that he came to Washington with the intention to cooperate in the naval disarmament program. He assumed a policy of cooperation while he was here. He returned to France, however, to find his government bitterly assailed. He adopted the policy of refusing to consent to a limitation on submarine construction as a means of defending himself.

Condition of British Pledge

The hostility of the deputies was increasing when Mr. Briand went to Cannes for his conference with Mr. Lloyd George. There he was offered a British pledge of security against German attack, but only if he would in turn agree to moderate the French reparation demands as to permit Germany a chance at economic revival and agree to the admission of Russia to the meeting at Genoa.

President Harding and his advisers, from the beginning, have been loath to take a hand in the dispute between Great Britain and France over the question of German reparations. Their sympathies have been all on the side of the British. They believed that the French position of keeping Germany down was untenable. But they have not believed that American interference gave any great promise of inducing France to modify this position. They have felt that the reparations question was one which must be worked out by the nations most directly interested, and particularly by Great Britain, France and Germany.

America's Attitude

The present American Administration was elected on a policy of non-interference in foreign affairs. The Republican Party particularly opposed the tri-partite alliance which President Wilson had signed. President Harding has been unwilling to consider anything in the way of an American guarantee of French security, and such a guarantee the French have insisted on the only basis upon which they would consider a modification of their oppressive attitude toward Germany and Russia.

This American point of view was made known to Premier Lloyd George and Briand before they entered the conference at Cannes. They were told emphatically that until they were able to bridge the reparations gap between Germany and themselves, there was little hope of any American intervention in European affairs. This American attitude was undoubtedly instrumental in inducing the British, on the one hand, to consent to a military

guarantee of French security, and in persuading Mr. Briand, in return, to moderate his position as respects Germany and Russia.

Mr. Briand's Method

Mr. Briand now has merely precipitated in his own way the question as to support by the French nation of the policy which he had adopted. He has deemed it better to step out of office for the time being and to force his enemies to accept the responsibility of the decision. In the end, American officials are confident, the Briand policy will be accepted as the policy of the French nation.

If the Cannes agreement is adopted, and if at the same time the militarist group in French politics is forced to back down, the way will have been paved for approach to the most crucial questions of Europe. In the forefront of these questions is the big army now being maintained by France. The cost of maintenance of the present French Army of more than 800,000 men is more than the total tax revenues of France. Until this army is cut to a minimum, there is no chance of France balancing her current revenues and expenditures. And until France and the other European allied nations balance their budgets, there is no chance of dealing with the huge accumulation of debt which stand as a chief obstacle to European financial and economic restoration.

OLD SUBMARINES USED IN TARGET PRACTICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Nine of Uncle Sam's old submarines have just ended their careers by serving as targets for the guns of the destroyer squadrons attached to the Asiatic fleet. A brief cablegram telling of the completion of the target practice which had been going on during the past two weeks was received Saturday at the Navy Department. The resting place of these obsolete submarines is the Pacific outside Manila Bay.

Coinciding with the passing of these old boats, early types of American built submarines, 10 S-boats, some of them the best the navy has, have arrived at Cavite, Manila Bay, and have replaced them with the Asiatic fleet.

The safe arrival at Cavite marked the end of a journey of more than half way around the world, from the submarine base at New London, Connecticut, down the Atlantic coast, through the canal and across the Pacific, a distance of more than 13,000 miles. Of this distance 8000 miles were made by the S-2 alone, with but four stops and in 26 days' sailing time.

NEW SCALE URGED IN CHICAGO TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Peace in the building industry in this city is promised by the Building Trades Council if Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court, who acted as arbitrator in the disputes here last summer, will substitute a differential wage award for the one he made.

This proposal includes abrogation of the Landis award and the uniform agreements, as to working rules and conditions, and would permit the arbitration boards of the various trades to make new agreements with their contractors. A committee named by the council is to present the plan to Judge Landis.

In the differentials listed, the relative scales are based on the wages received by the various trades in 1913, when conditions were said to be normal. The \$1.10 an hour for bricklayers and electricians, fixed by Judge Landis, is accepted as the basis of the new scale. All other wages are to be based on their relation to the bricklayers' and electricians' scales of 1913. Under the proposed scale, none of 20 trades would receive less than \$1 an hour. Judge Landis had set some of them as low as 85 cents an hour.

No particular comment is made for the carpenter, plasterer, sheet metal worker or painter and fixture hanger, those trades being outside the arbitration proceedings.

GUATEMALA DELEGATE REFUSED RECOGNITION

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador.—The Federal Council of the Federation of Central American Republics has declined to recognize the Guatemalan delegate to the council chosen by the recently formed Guatemalan Government, it has been reported here.

That the council has refused to recognize the legality of the elections of Guatemala's new senators and deputies. Government officials here express belief that the life of the infant Federation of Central American Republics was in danger.

USE OF ALIEN PROPERTY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The \$400,000,000 of alien property now being administered by the government of the United States should be so disposed as to further trade relations between the United States and the former Central European powers, Col. Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, declared here on Saturday. The law forbids the return of any of this property at present without act of Congress, Colonel Miller said, but the Peace Treaty authorized this government to hold it until all claims against Germany are satisfactorily settled and therefore he believed it could be used for the resumption of trade with Europe.

FAILURE OF A NEW JAPANESE EXPLOIT

"Financial Penetration" of Manchuria Is Thwarted When the Chinese Merchants Refuse to Buy in Japanese Currency

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The admittedly high-handed action of Isaburo Yamagata, Governor-General of Kwantung, residing at Dairen, in attempting to make the Japanese gold yen the only legal tender on the Dairen exchange, has resulted for the present in an ignominious failure. Chinese commercial organizations united in refusal to pay or accept yen for their commodities in Japanese currency.

One of the latest incidents occurred in the latter part of October, when the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden made representations to the Chinese military inspector, Chang Tso-lin, protesting against the agitation of Chinese merchants. The Consul-General stated that if this agitation continued he would be under the necessity of telegraphing to the Governor-General, Mr. Yamagata, and saying that the action of the Chinese merchants was causing a breach of friendship between Japan and China which might have serious results.

The protests of the Consul-General were unavailing, for Mr. Chang informed him that if it were a case of raid by brigands he could send an armed force of soldiers to repress them but that he could do nothing to change the decision of the merchants of his country, who had only expressed their intention of buying from Japanese in Chinese and not in Japanese currency. On October 25 the local Japanese Chamber of Commerce held a committee meeting and decided to terminate its negotiation on the question with the Chinese, or, to put it in plain language, decided to drop the issue.

Notes First Issued in 1906

The scheme of forcing Japanese currency upon the people of Manchuria has been in operation for 15 or 16 years. After the occupation of Korea by Japan the Chinese Government gave the Central Bank of Korea, the Bank of Chosen, the right to issue notes in Japanese currency in Manchuria. These notes were first issued in Antung in 1906 during the withdrawal of the Japanese troops after the war with Russia. From Antung these notes, which became known as military notes, spread all over Manchuria and followed the Japanese troops when they went into Siberia.

Originally there were two classes of notes, one on a gold and one on a silver basis. The silver notes found a ready currency among the Chinese because they were always exchangeable at par with their own silver. Sometimes there were abuses of these notes, especially at times when notes issued by small Chinese banks were at a discount, and the Bank of Chosen, which received these notes presumably at their depreciated value, insisted upon their redemption at full face value.

The next step was in making the Bank of Chosen gold notes legal tender in Manchuria along the line of the South Manchurian Railway. This was followed recently by the abolition of the silver standard on the Dairen exchange, thus affecting the whole produce trade of Manchuria, of which Dairen is the chief port. This action threw the whole of Chinese produce business into confusion and made every transaction a gamble in exchange. The Japanese had made the export trade from Dairen a monopoly of their own, but the Chinese continued to sell to them as readily as they would sell to anyone else provided they could receive quotations of value in their own standard of currency; otherwise the whole burden of fluctuation in exchange fell upon them and made their business insecure.

The object of the Japanese in attempting to make a gold standard the only legal tender was plain. It would make the entire currency of Manchuria Japanese, which is indeed a good stable currency on a gold basis, but its drawback has been that the security for repayment would remain in Tokyo and the issue would be in the hands of the Bank of Chosen. If the scheme had been successful the economic annexation of Manchuria would have been complete.

Action Unprecedented

Such a plan, it is generally believed, could not have been based upon commercial considerations. The object was obviously political; one of the last steps to be taken in the complete domination of Manchuria now has been accomplished. Japan now has the South Manchuria Railway owned and administered by herself, guarded by her own troops, with each station a Japanese settlement, with enormous mining and iron industries between Mukden and Antung, with a Governor-General at Dairen—only one thing more was needed and that was the abolition of Chinese currency and the substitution thereof of Japanese.

Such action has never been attempted by any other nation in China. The bank-note issues of such British banks as the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank; of such French banks as the Indo-Chinese; or of American banks such as the International Banking Corporation and the Asia Banking Corporation, have always been in Chinese currency and have been redeemable at the place where they are used. Notes issued by any of these foreign banks in Shanghai or issued in Tientsin are redeemable in Tientsin. These are in marked contrast to the notes of the Bank of Chosen, which are redeemable in Tokyo, or in other words, as far as the users of them in Manchuria are

concerned, are in reality inconvertible paper currency.

Previous to the administration of Mr. Yamagata no one had attempted to carry through this bold plan, but Mr. Yamagata had behind him his experience as civil administrator of Korea, where he could do practically anything he liked. He has found Manchuria a different problem from Korea, and Chinese merchants less docile than Koreans. For the present the Chinese have won out by the simple process of refusing to buy or sell on the basis proposed by Mr. Yamagata. They would have been willing to use silver notes of the Bank of Chosen concurrently with those issued by their own banks; but when it came to forcing them to use only inconvertible bank notes of another nation, they balked.

NATIONS LEARNING LESSONS OF PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The 10-year naval holiday and the four-power Pacific pact are real accomplishments, according to Thomas W. Lamont, who said at a dinner on Saturday night, given by the Ohio Society, in honor of Charles M. Schwab, that he believed that a process of education was going on in the United States, not only as to its duty toward the rest of the world, but also in regard to the fact that all nations were involved together in the world's problems. He expected improved business conditions, both at home and abroad, this spring, return to normal prices, and an evening of the disparity between the prices of farm products and of manufactured goods. He added that he was convinced, during his recent visit to Mexico as head of an international bankers' commission, that the Mexican Government was eager to meet the country's obligation if only it could find the way.

Mr. Schwab urged the repeal of all laws repressing initiative, restricting enterprise and dampening enthusiasm on the part of the men in charge of the railroads of the United States. Public interest, he said, should be protected in every necessary way, and such regulation of railroads exerted as was actually shown to be justified, but all regulation shown to be based merely upon political motives and popular prejudice should be abandoned. He believed that a prosperity that would at least the world would result from the making of railroad regulation non-political, and the restoration to railroad managers of the power to exercise ability and initiative.

COURT CONSTRUES RENT RATE DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The appellate term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn did not fix a 10 per cent return upon real estate investments in the decision handed down last June, but held that the amount of returns on real estate investments was elastic and dependent upon financial conditions and the earning power of money in other quarters, according to the interpretation of a decision handed down on Saturday by four justices recently assigned to the division. They said that there had been an unfortunate misunderstanding regarding the former decision. They allowed the owner, in the case before them, a return of 8 per cent.

Housing Laws Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Gov. Nathan L. Miller, after conferring with Charles C. Lockwood, state Senator, chairman of the Lockwood Committee, and Samuel Untermyer, the committee's counsel, said that he favored an extension of the housing laws, and that there was talk of extending the tax exemption laws.

SENATORS DISCUSS BASIS OF TARIFF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Further discussion on Saturday by Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee as to the basic principles of assessing import duties was said to have developed a decided trend toward the latest proposed plan of assessment on the basis of the wholesale selling price of the imported article in the American market at the time of shipment.

No final decision was reached, as the majority members are waiting a final development of the working of this plan by members of the Tariff Commission.

With this proposal are the other amendments offered by Senator Smoot of Utah, which would authorize the President when conditions warrant to increase or decrease the rates within a maximum of 50 per cent of those in the bill and to proclaim American valuation on any given list of articles should be determined that only by this means could American products successfully compete with foreign goods in the American market.

REVENUE DEPUTIES WILL BE APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding by executive

GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-raised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutter-
ings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw limitless plains!

Australian Birds

Australia is very rich in birds; birds of song, of plumage, and of interesting habits. Every widely spread family is found in the country, with the exception of vultures and woodpeckers. When spring is in the air down south, about the middle of August, the cuckoo's persistent note is heard. The pallid cuckoo resembles the English cuckoo in appearance, but its note is very different. Sometimes from its effort to run up the chromatic scale, it is called the "scale bird." The fantail's plaintive note is another sound of spring. The channel-bill cuckoo is a northern bird with a large bill channelled with rough furrows. It lays its eggs in the nest of a sparrowhawk, magpie, or crow. Another large cuckoo builds its own nest and rears its young. The boobook owl calls "mopoke" on calm evenings, which is the nearest cry to "cuckoo" in Australia. The early settlers thought it was the cuckoo calling at night; something to be expected in a country where everything went by contrary.

The song thrush and blackbird have been introduced into Australia, but their song is not so sweet and full as that of the native harmonious shrill thrush. The bush-lark sings as it pursues a peculiar undulating flight, mounting and falling alternately as it makes toward heaven. But the British skylark has the more beautiful song. The kingly songsters are the magpies, of whom the five species all possess a rich carol. They are not related to the European magpie, who are of the crow family, but it is not likely that their name will be changed. The Tasmanian bird was called the "organ-bird." Its song is so beautiful that Alfred Russel Wallace has declared that no European songbird can equal it.

As the song of the thrush and the nightingale has passed into English literature so the song of the magpie will pass into Australian literature. To wake on a clear spring morning with the notes rising in the ear to receive one of the world's delights. The magpies sing of the sweet-scented bush, so rich in its tonic of the eucalyptus. Two rare songsters are the golden-breasted and the rufous-breasted whistlers, familiarly known as the coachwhip birds, from the odd whip-like smack at the end of their calls. The coachwhip bird is a brave little fellow, as can be tested by anyone who separates him from his mate. She will make no answer to his call, but he will reply with the two short notes by which his mate usually replies. He seeks to persuade you that she is on the same side as himself, and sharp eyes are required to detect her sitting on the lower branch of a tree on the farther side of you. The male white-shouldered caterpillar eater has a trilling song equal to the vivaciousness of a canary. It calls "Peter, Peter" and breaks into a madrigal of beauty, to be answered by the female with a song of lesser purity. The superb warbler is a magnificently colored little bird of blue and black like rich enamel, with a cheery little song of animation. The crested bell bird is peculiar to Australia, being notable for his powers of ventriloquism. Of kingfishers the most remarkable is the laughing kingfisher, whose name "gigas" refers to his great size. His queer, ungainly shape is in harmony with his odd laugh so strangely human in its loveliness.

From among the honey eaters, the most characteristic of Australian birds, are some strange singers. These birds live on the honey of the flowering eucalyptus, which they collect with their brush tongues. They hang over the flowers in all positions, exploring with their long and slender bills. The bell miner has a note like a silver bell, exquisite to hear deep down in the fern gullies. He, at least, has found his fame in poetry.

No other country in the world is so rich in parrots and cockatoos as Australia. They harmonize admirably with the bright and broken color of the sunny plains. The Blue Mountain lorikeets are gorgeously colored with blue head, throat, and abdomen, blood-red chest, and green back. Yet, though they shriek at an approaching visitor, they are not easy to discover amongst the big sugar-gums in which they delight to live. The green keets hang head downward among the flowering eucalyptus, brushing up the honey like the honey-eaters. They follow the flowering from one district to another, and are often absent for long periods. The white cockatoos, with sulphur crests can be seen covering the dead timber of which the bush is so full. They scream and fuss about, being care-

ful to post sentinels to give warning of the approach of enemies. The rose-breasted cockatoos, called galahs, are one of the most beautiful sights in the world as they fly round in large companies of about five hundred, taking their constitutional before retiring for the night. Layender, salmon-pink and gray are changing sweeps of color in the evening sun, as the birds wheel and turn in unison.

The southern stone curlew is the only bird known in Australia that varies the color of its eggs to match the ground where the eggs are placed. Other ground-laying birds lay in the soil that suits their eggs. Perhaps the curlews are localized. But they use different soils, and their eggs do match their surroundings. The scrub robin is a rare bird that lives in the scrub among mallee twigs. It flies seldom, and it is very interesting to notice that its color is the light brown of the twigs and not the darker brown of the scrub. The tawny frogmouth is a night bird. Freckled gray and brown, it resembles the broken branches of a tree and is very difficult to see by day.

The golden-headed fantail warbler has a habit similar to that of the tailor bird of India, who sews leaves together for the construction of its nest. The mistletoe swallow nests in the mistletoe with a beautiful home, finely felted and domed. It is not a swallow, but merely resembles one as it sits upon a bough. Neither mistletoe nor swallow are found in Tasmania, and they form another interesting partnership between birds and plants. Three ibis frequent Australia. The white ibis is identical with the sacred ibis of Egypt, while the straw-necked ibis is peculiar to the Continent.

Three species of the lyre bird are found in Australia. They were first classed as wrens, which gave rise to the saying that Australia had wrens as large as peacocks. Their dancing mounds and domed nests are extraordinarily interesting. Sometimes they build in trees as high as 30 feet above the ground, but usually they nest on the ground, laying but one egg. They are very shy, loving the dense forest scrub and gullies. They mimic all bush noises, even the chopping and sawing of trees, the barking of dogs, and the clucking of hens. The tail of the male bird is the most beautiful tail ornament of any bird. The two main feathers rise in shape like a perfectly formed lyre inlaid with brown and white. Feathers as delicate as the egret's rise in front and point to either side.

The bower-building birds of Australia have been described as the extraordinary group in the world. The satra bower bird, of lovely blue and black, decorates its playhouse with flowers and bright feathers, and even children's ribbons. Their nests are placed in a tree, and are constructed after the bowers have been built and used. The male does not get his satin coat until he is seven years old. The garden bower birds of New Guinea build small cabins made of mosses, which they surround with a beautiful moss garden, bright with flowers and fruits. As they fade they are replaced. These are some of the birds already passing into the literature and tradition of Australia. The laughing kingfisher, the whistlers, the magpies, the lyre birds, and bower birds are all natives of this wide Continent. They have long given the lie to the complaint that Australian birds are without the charm and interest of those in other better-known lands.

Football in Peking

Two service football teams, that of the fifteenth infantry stationed at Tientsin and of the marine guard in Peking, introduced American football to North China this autumn. Two games were played, the first in this part of China, between the two teams, with the Tientsin players winning by a 19-to-7 score on Thanksgiving Day, and the marines taking their revenge on December 4 to the tune of 7 to 0. At both games, the first of which was played in Tientsin and the second in Peking, the entire American community in residence turned out with a sprinkling of other foreigners and wondering Chinese.

In spite of the fact that many of the men on the two teams had never played football before and that their experience and training were consequently very limited, both games were hard fought and well played, giving a brand of football which would compare well with that of the American universities. In each game the soldiers and marines were on hand in mass and supported their team with all the cheering and interest which is evident wherever football is played. He at Cambridge or Peking. Service bands paraded the field between halves, and at the end of the game the victorious players were enthusiastically carried off the field on the shoulders of their companions in arms. Both officers and men played on each team.

In Peking the game was played on the field of the marine quarters in the American Legation in the shadow of the walls which surround the Tartar city. It was in fact only a little distance below that point in the city wall through which the allied forces advanced to the relief of the foreign community in the Boxer uprising in 1900. People making the common tour of the city by way of the massive wall which entirely surrounds it, could turn from a view of the Temple of Heaven, where the emperors have worshipped since time immemorial, and watch a game of American football between two teams representing American expeditionary forces stationed in China. Although football has now made its appearance in North China there is little likelihood of its becoming a popular sport among the Chinese, although association football is played a great deal by university and school teams. American sports, however, are becoming more and more popular and with this advent of real football every game played in America can be seen played either by Chinese or foreigners in Peking.

GUIDEPOSTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a certain spot in England where three roads meet which goes by the name of Tiddington Hands. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has explained the first half of this compound as having been originally "Tide-end-town." The second half of the name is easily explained, for at this crossroads, some two centuries ago, a friend of pilgrims and wayfarers set up a guidepost with six hands pointing down the several roads, with the names upon them of the towns to which the roads ran. This sort of thing was so rare, apparently, in those days, when few foot travelers ever got more than 20 miles from home, that the guidepost gave a name to the place. And now a monument has been erected on the spot commemorating the act of this spot-spirited man—one who was much tossed about in life, no doubt, often lost in the fog or benighted on his way, and frequently misdirected by natives.

Although for many years, now, guideposts have been in the control of public officers, they have not yet lost all the whims and caprices that they must have shown when they were left to private enterprise. In New Hampshire, for example, where they are in the hands of the townships, one may see in the course of a day's walk a most interesting variety of symbols for indicating direction. Next it will be a trotting horse and next a running dog. One walks out of the town of the pointing hand into that of the arrow. I have heard that in some of the more mountainous townships the figure of a snail is used, so as to show at one and the same time not merely the direction one should take in order to reach a given destination but also the speed at which he is likely to travel if he uses the indicated road. I am so anxious to believe this that I have carefully avoided the townships of the snail, lest the story might not be true.

Many of the guideposts on the less frequented roads of New England were set up at a time when an hour or two more or less on the road did not matter much. The men who made them knew all the country round about quite thoroughly themselves, and therefore did not see that the work they were doing could have much practical value. They did not think it likely that strangers would ever find their way into the district. It is possible that they did not want them to do so. And therefore—or so one is forced to think who studies the vagaries and inconsistencies of their work—they made some very rough guesses at the distances from point to point.

One can imagine the three or four men on a town's guidepost committee discussing the question how far it is from Alderton to Lincoln Green. There would be nothing bitter or acrimonious in the discussion, but a general desire to adjust and accommodate differences of opinion. The question is one of long standing. It has been argued about for years at the village store and certain of the townfolk, who are happily not members of the committee, are known to hold extravagant views on the subject. And so the guidepost committee men feel that they had better treat the topic in a cautious and conciliatory way. Jones, who drives a smart horse, tells a story about the length of time it took him to drive the distance and opinion



Then one of us saw a street lamp, not far away

that it may be a matter of 15 miles. Smith, who has no horse and who does not think very highly of the horse belonging to Jones, remarks that in his opinion it is not a rod more than 10 miles. Brown, scenting trouble, advises them to split the difference. And so they palm their Alderton guidepost "To Lincoln Green, 12½ miles."

This matter of distance is really not of great importance, however, because one always gets to his destination, provided the guideposts are correctly pointed, if he only keeps on long enough. In some parts of the country, however, a form of rural humor is unfortunately prevalent which consists in turning the guidepost arms through an angle of 90 degrees, so that the towns which are really to the north, for example, are indicated as to the east or to the west. The excellence of this joke lies in the great disparity between the amount of work done by the boys who perpetrate it and that which it causes to the unsuspecting pedestrian.

Shall we ever forget the rainy night we spent, my friend and I, among the guideposts of central Massachusetts? We were walking from Concord to Wachusett Mountain, and our objective point for the night was the town of Hudson. The guideposts seemed determined that we should never see Hudson. We became entangled in a forest of Stows—North Stow, East Stow, West Stow, South Stow, Stow proper, Old and New Stow, not to men-

tion several sub-varieties of Stow real or mythical. At every guidepost we stopped and held up ineffectual matches in the rain and wind. Now and then the name of Bolton or that of Maynard could be deciphered on the cross-arms, but for a long time nothing of Hudson. It was as though Hudson did not exist, as though the banyan thicket of Stows had crowded it off the map. It seemed as if we would spend the night in stumbling from Stow to Stow. At last, however, we found a guidepost which did acknowledge the name of Hudson, and even



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
If the flare of our matches allowed us to read aright

went so far as to allege, with a pointing finger, that it lay in a certain direction. "O honorable guidepost," said we, "O faithful in thy duty and upholding the plain unsullied truth in a land of prevarication." If there had been light enough we should have crowned it with laurel.

With cheerful hearts we trudged on down the road, and in two miles we came to another guidepost also admitting the existence of Hudson but disagreeing entirely with its fellow concerning the direction in which the town lay. We waved this one aside and went on, but with certain doubts concerning our friend a mile behind which we thought best to leave unuttered. A mile or so more of travel brought us to a third finger-post just as authoritative and opinionated as the other two—very dignified, almost haughty, a guidepost is on a dark and windy night, absolutely unbending—and the distressing thing about this one was, if the instantaneous flare of our matches allowed us to read aright, that it asserted opinions about the location of Hudson totally inharmonious with those of the two we had just left. It did not argue the matter at all. It simply disagreed with them radically and completely, and let it go at that.

I am sorry to say that we felt like kicking this last guidepost, so conceited and cocksure it looked, so convinced, apparently, of its own rectitude. But we concluded that we had better not, for this would really necessitate going back to kick the other two. And besides, we could not be sure that one of them was not telling the truth. We began to think that the cross-arms might be hung on pivots, in which case, on such a windy night, they would be whirling and flapping about like windmills. Or was Hudson itself being blown about, or were our own heads turning? (All this was before the days of the Einstein theory, but the doctrine of relativity has had no terrors for us since that windy night.) And then it was possible, just possible, that there might be as many Hudsons as there were Stows.

We did not kick the guidepost, but we decided to walk by the next one we came to without giving it a moment's notice. After more plodding through rain and wind we came to a farmhouse at which we resolved to inquire. Somehow we succeeded in quieting the large dog that rushed at us out of the darkness and in rousing the farmer. He was a Pole, and spoke no English. His daughter, who knew some English, had never heard of Hudson. We began to think that a haystack, especially if it be fairly dry somewhere near the center, is not after all such a bad place to spend a night. The next farmhouse we came to was dark. So was the next. People had gone to bed and left us at the mercy of the rain and wind and guideposts. We began to explore for a haystack. Then one of us saw a street lamp, not far away. Then we saw several street lamps. We made toward them. They lighted the town of Hudson!

Within half an hour we were snug in bed, murmuring to ourselves as we fell asleep, "Put not your faith in guideposts."

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DIVERSE POINTS OF VIEW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We had been talking about other people's strange tastes in hats, and our discussion had arisen out of a remark of mine about the broad-brimmed, one-sided handful of felt worn by a long-haired man at a neighboring table. "How strange some people look," I had said.

Then we began to watch this man; his quick glances into a corner where a heavy financial gentleman was glaring into "Le Temps," his discreet glances at the pepper-pot and his constant fumbling with his serviette.

Or well, was it his serviette? At the time we were too much concerned with hats and philosophy to decide, and it was not until he had changed his position so as to half face us that we became deeply interested. I mentioned this to my astounding friend afterward, but he chooses to miss my most subtle observations.

The man glanced quickly at us, then blandly surveyed the walls. A raising of the eyebrows followed, a study of the ceiling, a sharp look at us, and finally that fumbling with the serviette.

"Strange how that man keeps looking at us," I said.

"Your Majesty is observant," replied my friend.

"There he goes again," I said quickly.

"I must compliment you on your beauty," observed my friend, with a gentle wink. "But I suppose he has finished now, so I will just go across and ask if I may see your portrait."

"My portrait?" I exclaimed. "What do you mean? You don't mean to tell me that fellow has been covertly sketching me all this time on his serviette?"

"But most openly he has, though not on his serviette," said my friend, shaking his head in mock sadness. "His serviette was on the table. O Sherlock Holmes; he does his drawings in a sketch-book placed on his knee. You have been drawn, in both senses of the word."

"As a fellow artist and as a friend of this gentleman," said my friend in his excellent French, "it would give me great pleasure to see your sketch." The young man had risen, and was just passing our table.

He bowed and put his book upon the table. There was a short silence, and then we were all in a gesticulating discussion about a line like a misshapen pothook, which, according to my friend's astounding judgment, represented my nose. Scores of times have I renounced all claims to the glory, not to mention the physiognomy of Cyrano de Bergerac.

My friend had the last word, and the artist began, "All people are collectors. Some collect coins; some collect china; some collect little bits of yesterday which they call curios—and some collect books; some collect paintings; some collect furniture, or stamps or a hundred and one other things—money, for instance, is quite a thing. Turner and Mr. Polly collect sunsets. Anatole France tells us of a Prince who traveled the world in search of match boxes. And, of course, there was Napoleon; he collected marshals. You—pointing at me—I imagine you collect statistics or bills of lading. Myself, I tell you quite frankly, I collect faces."

"And what do you do with them?" I asked innocently.

"That I discovered only the other day," he replied rather excitedly. "I used to think I just drew them in a book, elaborated them at leisure, and finally put them into my pictures. But that is really only the beginning. I think about them. They are really the schoolboys and my stamps; they travel through the hemispheres at postage rate. It was what Napoleon did with his marshals, and they marched across Europe. I just draw a head like this—"

"Your nose again," whispered my friend.

"And I travel miles into temperance. Everything appears to me as a series of features; as outline, irregular and bizarre for me to fill in with my own thoughts."

"We are all doing it without knowing it," put in my friend gravely.

"Oh, yes," continued the artist.

There is philosophy in an eyebrow, temperance in a nose. Shakespeare put Shylock into poetry; Grief made Peer Gynt into music; it is a question of point of view.

"It reminds me of a curious man I met years ago," said my friend, who had been turning over his reminiscences as usual. "He was a keen observer, a poetical observer, in fact, for he saw ideas as well as things. One day he startled me by saying he was collecting sunlight, and fumbling in his pocket, brought out a little colored jar. There were streams of greens and blues upon it, mingling or running into bright contrast, something like the reflection of a forest in a lake. One might have said that green and blue were throwing shadows at each other. 'Well, look at it,' said the man, and eagerly pointed to a long streak of rich ochre on one side of the jar. 'It is a little ray of sunlight which the artist just remembered.' Since then I have been trying to find the sunlight I had been hiding from myself. Oh, he was one of the greatest men who ever wore a bowler hat, that man."

"Did he ever find anything?" I asked irreverently.

"O collector of facts and statistics, O my Cyrano," replied my friend with that sorrowful air he assumes with such gentle impertinence, "he did; he had the reverence of a true poet. 'There's sunlight on the outside, at any rate,' he would say as he smiled at his books, so many of which were yellowed. 'Even though the inner skies may be overcast,' he would add. And not only in his books, but in scores of other things he was finding the good yellow sunlight. There were the daffodils one spring morning on the Quai Malaquais, the fallen leaves rain-washed and clear in the Champs Elysees, a 5-centime stamp with its journey before it, the wheels of a taxi whirling to some imaginary rendezvous. At least, that is how he fancifully put it."

"Oh, yes, I know," I interrupted, "then he took to wearing mustard-colored suits and had his hair dyed. I've met the type."

"That is the worst of you statistical fellows," said the artist. "You can't understand a man having a point of view or a characteristic. You can't imagine a man collecting ideas instead of what you call facts and figures. You can't see things as sound, color, or gesture. You're not even conscious of your own nose. What strange people you are!"

I glanced quickly at the libellous caricature he had drawn. "I'm sorry, but you see it's my point of view," I said.

"Oh, what a nose!" almost shouted my astounding friend.

Mrs. Markwell, Letter Writer

Mrs. Markwell supplied the summer colony at Three Tree Point with green peas, red raspberries, "young fries" and cream. These delicacies were promptly delivered by a small Markwell who, depending upon the exigencies of the household, either rowed over the four miles from his mother's farm in a stout old rowboat or drove over behind a stout little horse. Mrs. Markwell became a byword, however, not because of the undoubted succulence of her peas or the consistency of her cream, but because of her terse, epistolary style, particularly on one memorable occasion. There was to be a holiday following a Sunday with different and large sets of guests on each day. A complicated order must be sent to Mrs. Markwell: chickens on Friday, a large order of cream Saturday, chickens again on Sunday, vegetables one day and not the others. A four-page letter was thought necessary to explain what and how much and when to deliver, and much anxiety was felt as to whether she could possibly understand what was wanted and whether we should not find ourselves on one of the days without some very essential item. But the next morning comes the boy, with a shining empty milk can, in it is a scrap of clean paper on which is written: "Will send things as you want them. (Signed) Mrs. Markwell."

—and she did. For a long time afterward this model of succinctness hung above the desk in the living room of the cottage, a warning to the wordy, and it has often delivered from temptation all of those who knew this admirable woman.

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THE BROOM WAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

That the joys of exploration may be experienced within 50 miles of London in the prosaic twentieth century seems hardly credible, yet when I informed the secretary of our field club of my projected journey I was seriously advised to be careful and, if I must, to choose my tide carefully. I chose my tide, for I was determined to traverse what is the strangest road in Essex, and one of the most, if not the most, extraordinary means of communication in the country.

A September morning saw me standing in the breach of the sea-wall, looking down the broad, sloping way which has been constructed for the passage of wagons and other vehicles. This is known as Waking Stairs and is the gateway of the Broom Way. Down the stairs and out across the firm sands, out into the horizon of the North Sea, leaving the safety of the land behind. This is an impression of my feelings, perhaps a dim reflection of those of the men who go out into the unknown depths of the desert or the loneliness of the ice of the arctic regions. The only pedestrian, the brooms led me seaward, and then, bending me round, I found myself flying before half a gale from the northeast. After splashing through Havensore and New England creeks, the lateral way at Sheldford Head led me to my objective, Foulness Island, to see what birds its remoteness held. Strange indeed it was to stand on the seawall, look seaward and see the great heavily laden wagons, like phantom leviathans, lumbering along this road of sand.

"I don't want to, but I suppose I must," was the reply of mine host of the George and Dragon when I asked for a night's lodging, but he made amends with excellent hospitality. My request was so unusual that this reply was not unusual. "The barges is up the Roach very early and the tides is very uncertain here when the wind blows but you'll be all right" was the greeting he sent me off with the following morning. But for my presence the Broom Way was a solitude, the wind was blowing hard, sweeping the water over the wide sands and ringing in my ears were the innkeeper's words "the barges is up the Roach very early and the tides is very uncertain here when the wind blows." I pushed through the muddy step-off at Sheldford and was soon on the Way proper, following the brooms.

The Broom Way is at least five and a half miles and runs parallel to the coast at distances of from a quarter to half a mile. It is the only means of communication that the bleak Island of Foulness has with the mainland. Although it is submerged by the North Sea about 12 hours daily and during the other 12 carries the heaviest wagons, whose wheels no more than mark it, the only marking it has received are the brooms, placed in the firm sand at frequent intervals as a guide, hence the name, the Broom Way.

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WOMEN URGED TO ENROLL IN PARTIES

Mrs. Warren G. Harding and Others Declare Most Influence Can Be Exerted Through Means of Political Affiliations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Activity in political parties was urged upon women by Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the President of the United States, in a letter sent to the Women's National Republican Club, to be read at a luncheon in honor of the club's first anniversary. Mrs. Harding wrote that she was sure that women would not permit it to be said that because they came into the full obligation of citizenship, their contribution served to lower the standard of civic responsibility. On the contrary, she urged, women must seek credit for attaching the nation more firmly to the fundamentals of sound policy, the virtues of good government and the ideal of the greatest service to the greatest number.

Mrs. Harding said that the Republican Party had always stood for those things and it was for the women of the United States to make sure that their full participation in public affairs should not become responsible for any departure from the high purposes of the past, the maintenance of which required that they devote their utmost energies to organization, education and advancement.

Alice M. Robertson (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, attacked non-partisan organizations, such as the League of Women Voters, and urged women to get out of them and into party work. John T. Adams, chairman of the National Republican Committee, also attacked nonpartisanship and urged women to enroll and work in some party, as did Mrs. Medill McCormick, formerly an active worker for woman suffrage, who said that the time had passed for a separate woman's organization; that no sex line should be drawn.

Mrs. McCormick, who is Republican, said that if the men would turn over to women the organization of the party education of the workers, and share the politics equally with them, they would do for the party what they did for the suffrage movement, which would give the men an opportunity and time to develop statesmanship and leadership, to the advantage of the country at large.

Affiliation Urged

Women Urged to Enroll in Parties—Work on Committees Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—If women in general will wake up and take an interest in civic affairs and do their duty by their community as they do their duty by their home and children, then they will certainly obtain their rightful political recognition and nobody can deprive them of their proper representation," said Mrs. James Russell Parsons, president of the Republican Neighborhood Association to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It must be remembered, however, that ours is a government, by parties. It seems to me absolutely essential for any woman who wishes to be a factor for good government to enroll in the party of her choice and to do her duty as a citizen through party organization. If the organization is not to her liking it is up to her to see that good party officials are substituted for bad ones." Mrs. Parsons added that she entirely approved Gov. N. L. Miller's proposal in his speech to the State Legislature that provision be made for the election of women on political committees, if the district desires.

Women on Committees

Governor Miller's proposal reads: "Women should be admitted to equal participation with men in party management, and I am convinced that the only practical way at present to secure that result is to provide for the selection of two members of the political committees from each district. That will give the voters of each district an opportunity, if they desire to do so, to elect a man and a woman."

The Governor added that although there are doubtless objections to having two committee members from a district, he believed that these were outweighed by the importance of securing proper representation of women on political committees. He recommended that such legislation be enacted.

Asked if she approved passage of such a law without specific provision that one of these committee members must be a woman, Mrs. Parsons replied that she thought it much better to leave this to the choice of the people than to provide arbitrarily for the election of women.

"We do not want purely sex legislation in any issue," she said. "We want to be able to choose the best person for the place. If a district has two good men but no women qualified for such a position, I would vote any time for the two men. The crux of the matter is the attitude of the women themselves. If they enroll in the party of their choice and do their civic duty they will be properly represented. There will be so strong a public sentiment established that women will naturally gain their rightful representation. If it does not work out this way, as I believe it will, then, after fair trial, the law might be changed. The Governor's way is, I think, much better than an arbitrary

ruled in that it gives the thing a chance to work out fairly and squarely.

Civic Duty Is First

"The law is greatly needed, though, for as it is now, a district will not pass over a man already on its committee to appoint a woman in his place. It is important that sentiment be aroused against appointing a woman as a reward for subservience to a party boss."

"Political power is now focused in the hands of a few. The only remedy is for women to realize that after their duty to home and family comes their duty to the community; and civic duty comes before philanthropic, for that is preventive, while the other is curative. There is little more excuse for the neglect of civic duty than for the neglect of home and children. If women in general will do their civic duty properly then no boss nor political leader can give them orders. If enough women would do this then the whole burden would not fall on a few. It would then mean devoting only a few hours of work a month to political affairs for all, whereas now it takes practically the entire time of the few."

Suffrage Workers Needed

"One trouble is, I believe, that some of our splendid suffrage workers seem to have lost much of their interest in civic affairs. Undoubtedly it may be necessary for former generals to become obscure privates temporarily, but the same ability which brought them to the front in the crusade for equal suffrage will soon distinguish them in the struggle for civic righteousness. At present women are letting opportunities for splendid work slip by. It is not enough to be consulted by the men only when money is demanded and to furnish that with no voice as to its expenditure or the policy of the party. Had women been allowed their proper place in the last political campaign I believe that there would have been a tremendous difference as far as numbers were concerned, at least. I repeat, the whole issue is up to women themselves. If they take the interest they should in civic affairs, under the plan proposed by the Governor, they will get, I am sure, the representation to which they are entitled."

EFFORT TO EXTEND ONTARIO SCHOOL TERM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—The opening gun of a campaign to increase the legal number of school days in a year is to be fired at a meeting of the Ontario Urban School Trustees Association here. One of the first resolutions to be introduced will be one asking that the city boards of education memorialize the government to consider the advisability of holding teachers' conventions on other than regular school days. The events for which holidays are declared are said to be numerous and the result is that city schools, though nominally open 10 months of the year, are able to report only an average of 195 teaching days. The movement includes strong sentiment in favor of using the schools for 12 months a year and also utilizing the classrooms for night work.

Another matter to be dealt with by the trustees' association will be a proposal for a survey of existing textbooks in order that all matter not distinctly British may be eliminated. Educationists have a word of praise for the work being done at the London Collegiate Institute, which is said to be the first all-year-round secondary school in the Province. A summer school was held there last year to take care of students who failed in some subjects and they were thus fitted to go on with their regular class work when the fall term opened. This year the staff is to be increased with a view to accommodating a number of the regular pupils as well as those taking supplementary work. The idea is to shorten, for those pupils who wish it, the four-year course into three years. The plan to shorten the collegiate course in this manner all over the Province may be definitely approved by the trustees at the convention here.

PRESIDENT OREGON SCORES COURT RULING

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—(By The Associated Press)—The recent ruling of Justice Donnelly in the Supreme Court at New York that the present Mexican Government has no standing in New York courts was characterized as "an injustice which recognizes fraud and the obtaining money under false pretenses" by President Oregon Saturday when he met the newspaper correspondents. He declared the ruling would cause Mexicans to stop all the dealings with New York firms in that it establishes the precedent that there is no legal recourse if contracts are violated. He added that the government would continue its attempts to recover the money involved, but did not say what course would be taken.

Touching briefly on governmental problems, the President asserted there was no change in the negotiations with American oil men and bankers, but he was optimistic of an eventual solution.

NEW YORK MEAT STRIKE ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The District Council of the Amalgamated American Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have called off the strike of some 400 union men against a number of New York meat-packing firms, which was begun last December, according to a notice issued on Saturday by the eastern office of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The statement declared that the firms affected by the strike had been operating all departments for the last three weeks and had made no concessions to the striking unions.

PROHIBITION WORK IS MORE EFFECTIVE

Mr. Haynes, Reviewing Results of Two Years, Asserts That Enforcement Is Now Easier and Violations Are Fewer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The prohibition law has been in force for two years and while there are violations and attempts to discredit it, the officers charged with the enforcement of the law assert that these are becoming fewer and weaker.

In a statement issued by Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, the following review of the situation is set forth:

"The amendment is being enforced to an even greater extent than many devoted friends anticipated, and predictions of opponents and antagonists that an 'army' would be required and rebellion would occur in metropolitan centers, especially among the foreign element, have not been borne out by actualities. Instead of an 'army,' results which below are enumerated have been accomplished by less than 2000 agents, operating in 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, among more than 120,000,000 people—results which are nothing short of remarkable. Instead of rebellion or revolution, people generally, foreign and otherwise, have quietly acquiesced in the law, and those now engaged in the illicit traffic constitute a negligible minority."

Results in Brief

"Results, so outstanding that no attempt can successfully be made in denial, may be enumerated as follows:

"1. Disappearance of the open saloon.
"2. Abatement of open drinking in public dining rooms.
"3. Passing of the treating evil, which was recognized as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite.
"4. Closing of whisky cure and similar institutions.
"5. Increased saving accounts.
"6. Record-breaking Christmas business.
"7. Decreased drunkenness.
"8. Prohibitive price of 'bonded' liquor for beverage use.
"9. Dangerous character of illicit whisky.
"10. Surreptitiousness of present-day drinking.
"11. Fall of bowling minority who would go to the length of undermining the Constitution in order to nullify an amendment which their own action demonstrates is in actual effect.
"12. Changed attitude of former hostile statesmen, political leaders and the press."

"In addition to the above, Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army is authority for the statement that many jails have been converted into dwelling apartments, prisons turned into schools and social centers, health has been improved, mortality reduced, with increase of the privileges and opportunities of life for the boys and girls of the poorer classes.
"These are the outstanding results which speak for themselves and offset completely propaganda of a contrary nature, which would apply with equal force to all laws, because none is enforced with 100 per cent effectiveness.
"Considering all existing conditions, inherited and developed habits, hostile organizations and an anti-American foreign element, it is most remarkable and unprecedented that a force of less than 2000 agents, in a short space of two years, has accomplished such marked results without upheavals, violence or revolutions, as was prophesied."

"The law is greatly needed, though, for as it is now, a district will not pass over a man already on its committee to appoint a woman in his place. It is important that sentiment be aroused against appointing a woman as a reward for subservience to a party boss."

"Political power is now focused in the hands of a few. The only remedy is for women to realize that after their duty to home and family comes their duty to the community; and civic duty comes before philanthropic, for that is preventive, while the other is curative. There is little more excuse for the neglect of civic duty than for the neglect of home and children. If women in general will do their civic duty properly then no boss nor political leader can give them orders. If enough women would do this then the whole burden would not fall on a few. It would then mean devoting only a few hours of work a month to political affairs for all, whereas now it takes practically the entire time of the few."

Easier Enforcement Expected

"It will be a much easier undertaking from now on for various reasons:

"1. Helpful attitude of the patriotic press, which recognizes the danger of lax enforcement to constitutional government and which stands four-square for enforcement of all laws.
"2. Aroused citizenship.
"3. Closer cooperation on the part of all enforcement agencies, headed by the United States Attorney-General.
"4. Poisonous character of practically all illicit liquor now on the market.
"5. Attitude of Canadian and other foreign officials against border smuggling.
"6. More stringent state legislation.
"7. Maximum penalty by courts.
"8. Less leniency on the part of juries.
"9. Weeding out of enforcement officials not in sympathy with enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.
"10. Attitude of physicians and druggists against prescription abuses.
"11. Action of judicial section of American Bar Association.
"12. Curtailing of sources of supply."

"Every unbiased, unprejudiced, observing man and woman in America, if he or she takes the time to do a little investigating and thinking, now admits that remarkable progress is actually being made in the enforcement."
"No decent American community long tolerates a nuisance, nor will a patriotic, decent citizen tolerate derision and irreverence for any part of the Constitution, which fact the better class of theaters, stage and screen, are beginning to realize.
"Nothing has contributed more to a waking public sentiment than the high-handed, unscrupulous methods

of those engaging in the nefarious traffic, and the fact that some 14 agents have been assassinated and many wounded during the past year in the performance of their duties has had an electrical effect in crystallizing the sentiment of citizens of all classes to support the government in enforcement work."

NEWBERRY VOTE SAID TO PUT REPUBLICAN METHODS ON RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The seating of Senator Newberry," said J. A. H. Hopkins, national chairman of the executive committee, of the Committee of 48 yesterday, "is an official endorsement of the admittedly corrupt practices employed by the Republican Party and by Senator Newberry's associates in conducting his senatorial campaign."

"The 46 Republican senators who voted for confirming his election as well as the absentees who refused to vote, have taken upon themselves the responsibility of perpetrating a disgrace almost unparalleled in our political history. Nevertheless it brings to one's mind the W. A. Clark scandal, for which the same system was responsible and which, even at this late date, still lingers in the public mind as a most unsavory episode."

"Their action in so doing strikingly illustrates the fact that we are living today under a political oligarchy controlled by Big Business, and that a majority of our senators are content to obey the mandate of Wall Street and the interests represented by the banking group, irrespective of the obligations resting upon them as the officers of a so-called representative government."

"The purity of the ballot, the wishes of their constituency, and the overwhelming public sentiment against the pollution of our political machinery have long since been cast aside as unimportant and immaterial.
"It is particularly significant that this action was taken upon the very day that the new Liberal Party was organized in the State of New York, following the 11 states already organized."

RADIO TO BE USED TO TRACE LOST GOODS

NEW YORK, New York.—A plan to utilize the wireless telegraph on a hitherto unheard of scale for tracing goods astray in transit on American railroads, was announced here by J. I. Athan Starr, president of the Shippers Clearing House Company. Shippers in the United States now lose \$109,000,000 annually, Mr. Starr said, through theft and carelessness in handling. The plan comprises the establishment of radio plants in 35 cities throughout the country. Twenty-sev'n high power radio transmitters already have been purchased from the Navy Department at Washington, and if the experiment is successful, zones will be laid out to make communication easy from one end of the United States to the other.

"In tracing lost or stolen goods," said Mr. Starr, "time is the paramount factor. The loss of time in handling, tracing by correspondence frequently gives the thief opportunity to get away, and in the case of mislaid packages, materially reduces the chance of early recovery."

Mr. Starr said that plants would be installed, beginning February 1, in New York, Boston, Hartford, Waterbury, Providence, Portland, Utica, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, New London, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Wilmington, Baltimore, Toronto, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Grand Rapids.

RESUMPTION OF SHIP SERVICE IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Direct steamship service between this city and New York which was discontinued in October, 1917, owing to war conditions, is to be reestablished early in February and negotiations are in progress with the United States Shipping Board for allocation of a steel A-1 steamer for the service. The Commercial Maritime Company of Boston, Massachusetts, is said to be behind the enterprise. Present plans are to utilize one vessel and have one sailing each week.

The character of the traffic from New York to Portland as handled by the steamship company formerly operating on this route, consisted of supplies and raw materials for manufacturers throughout Maine—also groceries, dry goods and manufactured goods of practically all descriptions. During 1916, a total of 25,662 tons of merchandise was brought from New York via the steamer and loaded direct to freight cars at the Portland dock for distribution throughout Maine and New Hampshire. This required 2497 freight cars. There was also brought to Portland during 1916 by this steamer line, 13,472 tons of miscellaneous traffic, hauled from the dock by Portland by day to the freight terminals of the railroads for proper sorting.

BANKER GIVES STADIUM SITE

NEW YORK, New York.—Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has announced that George F. Baker Jr., New York banker, was the man who gave Columbia \$700,000 to buy the Dyckman tract of 46 acres on which the new athletic stadium will be erected. The stadium will cost \$3,000,000, to be raised by the alumni. Mr. Baker, who is an enthusiastic amateur sportsman, has achieved distinction as a swimmer, yachtsman, golfer and tennis player.

CABINET CHANGE INTERESTS LEADERS

Resignation of Postmaster-General Hays Causes Stir in Capital—Democrats See Shrewd Political Maneuver by Foes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The resignation of Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, to become head of a national association of motion picture producers and distributors at a salary of \$150,000 a year, has caused the greatest political furor since the Harding Administration came into power.

Interest in the resignation of the Postmaster-General, who is regarded as one of the most skillful manipulators and publicists in the Republican fold, is by no means confined to those Republicans who are candidates for the position and their supporters.

The Democrats claim to see in it a political maneuver of gigantic dimensions, this being nothing other than an effort to establish in the citadel of an industry particularly adapted to the purposes of propaganda an agent that could conceivably use it in the interests of the Republican Party in return for non-interference with the industry.

That this is the tack that the Democrats will take was clearly indicated in a speech on the floor of the United States Senate on January 7 by B. P. Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, when the rumor of Mr. Hays' resignation first went the rounds.

President Acquiesces

According to the formal statements made by President Harding and Mr. Hays himself following their conference on Saturday, the decision to leave the Cabinet was taken in the interest of the public service. In other words, the impression conveyed is that the Postmaster-General is to assume the role of an evangel "for the purification of the movies."

That the salary of \$150,000 has anything to do with it is disposed of as summarily as the salary was disposed of when Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis became arbiter of baseball at a salary of \$50,000 a year. Only in Mr. Hays' case big industry is bidding much higher for the services of a prominent public man. Even Senator Harrison absolves Mr. Hays from being influenced by salary considerations.

In his speech in the Senate, Senator Harrison said in part: "Mr. President, if the United States Steel Corporation or the American Woolen Company should make an offer of \$150,000 a year to one of the Cabinet officers to direct its policies, not only would the person accepting it be condemned, but the Administration in which he belonged would be reprimanded. Now why is Mr. Hays selected to head the moving picture industry and to receive such a fabulous salary? What is the purpose of the motion picture industry in paying him this salary?"

"Influences" Hinted

"It is because he is so close to the powers that be? It is because he controls the small and four or five hundred postoffices throughout the country; it is because he has the ear of the President of the United States and sits in the family circle determining administration policies? It is because he helped to elect a Republican House of Representatives whose duty it is to consider censorship legislation and to frame the tariff and tax laws?"

"I know not what influenced the motion picture industry, after scanning the whole country, to choose as the most qualified man in it for its head the present Postmaster-General. I imagine they are not offering it because they want the Postmaster-General to play as motion picture star on the screen. . . . I have never heard of his talents along that line."
"And, Mr. President, many questions come in the Senate and House that affect the motion picture industry. There is now before the Senate the question of imposing a tariff on imported films. It was only recently that the question of imposing a tax on entrance to picture shows was acted on in this body. The Federal Trade Commission is now threatening an investigation of some of the motion picture concerns. The question of national censorship has been very much agitated."

Qualifications Shown

Those who view Mr. Hays' change of position in more friendly light point to his meteoric political career as proving his qualifications for just this sort of a job. Publicity, they say, is the mainspring of the picture industry. It depends for its life on public interest and approval. Mr. Hays has proven himself a publicity wizard.

There has been no authoritative indication as to who will succeed Mr. Hays. It is generally believed that Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, can have the place if he wants it. Senator New is said to have refused a place in the Cabinet a year ago, but there has been a change in the situation since that time. It is admitted by the Republicans themselves that they have lost in popularity. They declare this slump is only temporary, but generally concede that they will suffer the loss of many congressional seats in the elections next

fall. Senator New must run for reelection this year, and Indiana is always a close state. Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge has already launched a fight for the Republican nomination against Senator New.

NEW YORK'S PROPOSED CHARTER IS BASED ON HOME RULE MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The large possible measure of home rule for New York City is claimed by its author to be provided in the 7000-word charter submitted by Charles L. Craig, comptroller, to the Charter Revision Committee, as a substitute for the city's present 400,000-word charter.

The new document provides for a Municipal Assembly, made up of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen, to have complete legislative power in city affairs, jurisdiction over public service corporations with power to fix rates. The Assembly plan would enable the city to engage in any business for which it could issue a franchise to any firm or corporation.

Other features include provision for the increase of the salaries of mayor and comptroller to \$25,000 annually; the making of the corporation counsel an elective office at \$20,000 a year; and the fixing of aldermen's salaries at \$5000.

The proposed charter means, Mr. Craig says, that the city's government would be determined by its own people, and that it would own, control and regulate its public utilities and also regulate those privately-owned, thus eliminating the Public Service and Transit Commissions. It also provides for a pay-as-you-go method, except for the building of school houses, as it prohibits the issuance of city obligations for any non-revenue-producing improvement, except those already provided for, and necessary schools.

The Assembly would have the power to enact legislation for all purposes of local administration and government within the city. The power to amend, repeal or supersede within the territorial limits of the city and the counties contained therein any State law in conflict with the charter and ordinances made pursuant thereto, would be vested in the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen acting as the Municipal Assembly.

COLLEGE SALARIES ON UPWARD TREND

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The salaries of presidents and faculty members in state colleges and universities have increased 50 per cent since 1913, John J. Tigert, commissioner of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, asserted on Saturday in an address before the eighth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges.

"In the collegiate year 1913-14, just previous to the outbreak of the war," he stated, "the average salary of the presidents of the state institutions was \$5249. In 1921-22 we asked the presidents to estimate the value of the rent of the houses given in addition to the salary and to add it to the salary. In this way we arrived at an average salary of \$8861 from 74 reporting. This would be an increase of about 69 per cent over the average for 1913-14, but no estimate of houses was made in that year. In 1920-21, when no houses were considered, the average president's salary was \$7524, or an increase of 43.3 per cent."

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BOSTON

CHICAGO DOCTOR
BARS ANTITOXIN

Dr. P. L. Clark Resents Interference by Health Department in Diphtheria Case — Serums Declared Worthless Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois — Vicious attempts by Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, to coerce physicians by threats of prosecution for manslaughter in the practice of inoculating diphtheria patients with toxin-antitoxin, a product manufactured by the health department, has resulted in counter threats and defiance by doctors who declare their professional experience has convinced them that serums of any sort are worse than worthless.

P. L. Clark, M.D., of this city, in a letter to Dr. Robertson notified the department that if any of its field agents duplicated an interference with his practice, he would invoke the law in a suit for damages against the department. A field agent of the department had told the family of a patient of Dr. Clark's that "any doctor who would not give antitoxin ought to be put in jail."

Previous to this incident, Dr. Clark informed the department he had the case in charge. "I am qualified, legally and otherwise, to take care of it," said Dr. Clark in his notice to the department. "The parents of the child rely on my skill and judgment; therefore, I have both a moral and legal duty to perform in the premises, and I would on no account fail these clients of mine."

"Seeing some mention in the newspapers that pressure is being brought to bear upon physicians by the health department to have antitoxin administered, I will state that the family do not want this done and that I shall not give it."

"I have given minute instructions to the family. These instructions will be carried out to the letter, so that no coercion will exist for troubling the department to do more than placate the house."

Dr. Clark had two cases in the family and it is said they came out all right. A Negro doctor from the health department appeared at the house following the letter. He demanded entrance but it was refused. Some time later another field agent came to the house and was admitted, contrary to Dr. Clark's orders.

The visit of this agent resulted in the following warning by Dr. Clark to the health department:

"I am informed by some clients of mine whose ten-year-old daughter I have just brought through a stage of diphtheria, without the use of antitoxin, that one of your assistants said to the family that any doctor who would not give antitoxin ought to be put in jail."

"I call this to your attention, for if your assistant is quoted correctly, I do not want it to happen again."

"I do not need instruction from any health officer on how to treat disease, and I do not want unwarranted, slur-like comments made in the families of my clients by any health officer."

"I will not go so far as to say a man who gives antitoxin should be put in jail. I will, however, say that I am sorry for his lack of knowledge as to how to treat diphtheria, that he must fall back on that kind of poisonous dope."

"I do not ask any legal consideration or coercion to make the people use my methods of treating disease. I simply say that if they want me as a physician they must use my methods, and they are perfectly at liberty to employ whom they please if they are not satisfied."

COMPARISONS SHOW
DECREASE IN COSTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The cost of living decreased between June, 1920, and December, 1921, 22.7 per cent at Detroit, 19.7 per cent at Chicago, 19 per cent at Washington, 18.7 per cent at New York, and 18.4 per cent at Philadelphia, the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor announces. From September to December, last year, the decreases in these cities were given as 3 per cent at Detroit, 1.9 per cent at Washington, 1.07 per cent at Chicago, 1 per cent at Philadelphia, and nine-tenths of 1 per cent at New York.

The bureau's figures revealed that living costs increased from December 1914, to December, 1921, 82.4 per cent at Detroit, 78.1 per cent at New York, 74.3 per cent at Philadelphia, 72.3 per cent at Chicago, and 63 per cent at Washington.

FUNDS RAISED FOR
COLLEGES IN ORIENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York — Protestant denominations at luncheon here on Saturday raised \$23,245 toward New York City's \$100,000 quota of the \$3,000,000 to be raised by the United States for the erection and equipment of six women's Christian colleges in the Orient. The sum of \$300,000 has already been raised and sent, and work has been begun on the colleges at Tokyo, Yenching, Gilling, Lucknow, Madras and Vellore.

The entire sum of \$3,000,000, it was said, must be raised by January, 1923, in order to claim the \$1,000,000 offered on that condition by John D. Rockefeller.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

LONDON, Ontario — Although a drop in the price of coal has been reported, the dealer here says that the price of coal is still high.

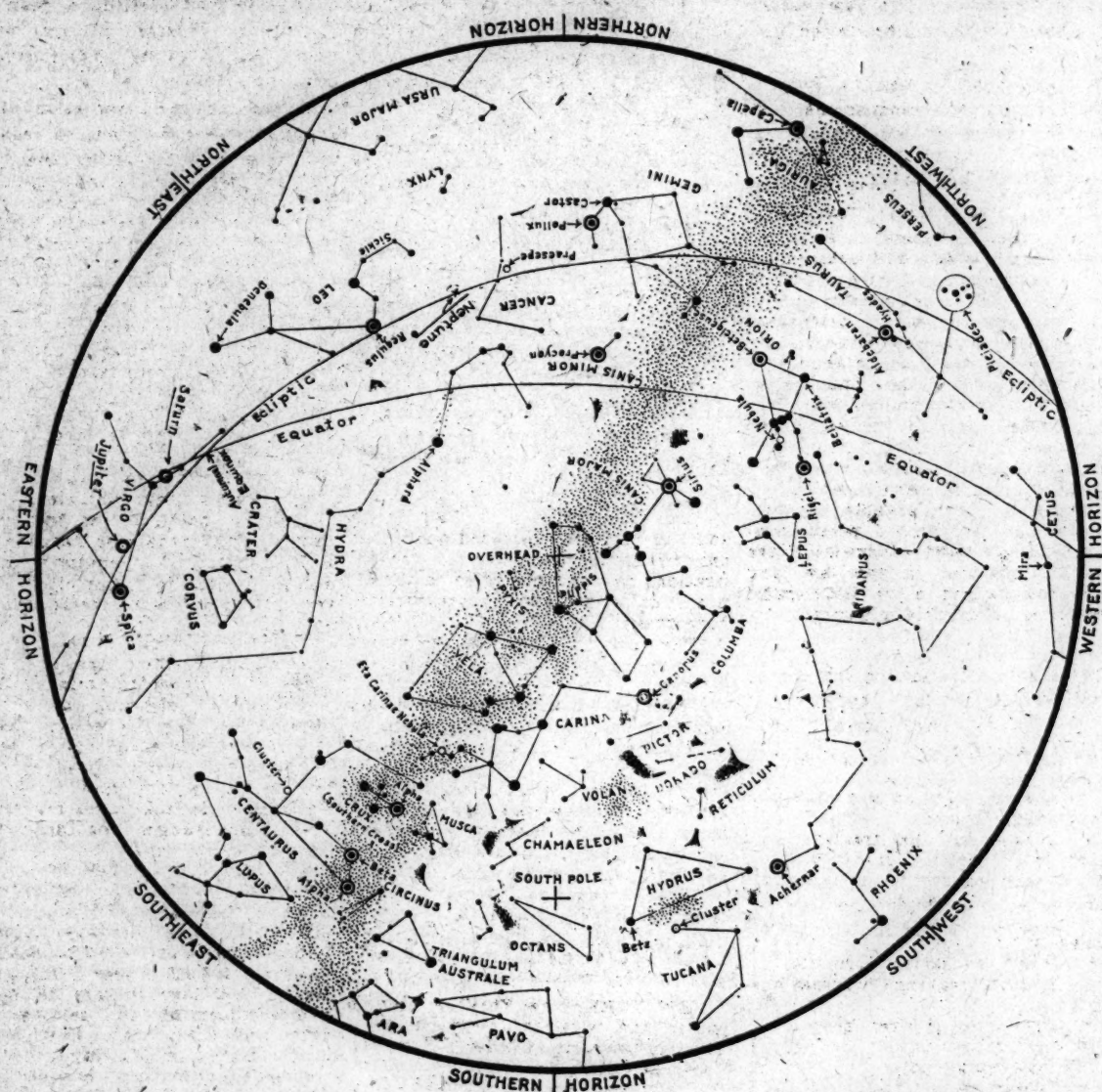
THE SOUTHERN SKY
FOR FEBRUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Among the most interesting objects in the sky are the spiral nebulae. Lord Rosse in 1845 showed with his six-foot reflecting telescope that certain of the nebulae were of spiral form. At the present time photography has revealed thousands of these spirals in the heavens. The appearance of the spiral nebulae is that of rapid rotary motion. Some may be seen square on, looking like whirlpools composed of star dust and star foam. Others are tipped so that they present various elliptical forms. Those seen edgewise appear as mere spindles of light. The spiral nebulae possess two re-

at our time of observation. Cetus, which was well above the horizon, is now sinking out of sight. Other constellations visible last month have disappeared. Taurus, Orion, Eridanus, and Phoenix are descending in the west. The Milky Way, which was well to the eastward of the zenith, now forms a span directly overhead. In the southeast the Southern Cross has risen higher, and appears prominently above Alpha and Beta of the Centaur. Hydra holds sway in the east above Leo, Crater, and Corvus. Virgo has advanced so that Spica adds its splendor to the other first-magnitude stars now visible to us. The brightest of these are Sirius and Canopus. The bright object near Spica is not a star but the planet Jupiter.

The phases of the moon, according to Greenwich time, are as follows: First quarter on February 5 at 4:52



The February evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on February 6 at 11 p. m., February 21 at 10 p. m., March 8 at 9 p. m., and March 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

markable characteristics. They are not found near the Milky Way and they move through space with the most startling velocities. An average speed is about 300 miles a second, and one is known to fly at more than 1000 miles a second. As already mentioned, the very appearance of these spirals suggest rapid gyratory motion. Possibly this may be as great as the movement in translation. Recently, Dr. Adriaan van Maanen of the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, has published a paper on the "Internal Motion in the Spiral Nebula Messier 51." This is one of the earliest known spirals and has been appropriately called the Whirlpool Nebula. It has an oval central body from which, on opposite sides, two curving arms issue as spirals, very like to the trains of fire and sparks emitted by a pyrotechnic pinwheel. The spiral arms show multitudinous knots as if the star stuff had gathered itself into these coagulations, loosely united by the nebulous matter pouring forth from the central source.

Dr. van Maanen has compared 30 of these nebulas of the nebula with 20 neighboring stars. For the purpose he compared two photographs, one taken in 1910, the other in 1921. Measuring these plates by means of an ingenious apparatus called a stereocomparator, he finds the internal motions of the nebulae as a whole. The internal motion is not a pure rotation since the mean radial component is outward; or we may speak of it as a spiral motion out along the arms, following rather closely but deviating by a slight outward radial motion. The amount of the movement along the arms is small, only about one-fiftieth of a second of arc in a year. This may appear small, but it means a great velocity as measured in miles at the nebula. The result seems to make the nebula not so far away as some have supposed.

The published picture of the nebula with arrows indicating the movement of the various points is very striking. No one can doubt that the arms of the nebula are moving outward in a spiral from the central nucleus. Dr. van Maanen has investigated several other spirals which afford similar results. The rotational period for nebula Messier 51 is indicated at 45,000 years. For one of the others it is as long as 160,000 years. All four of the nebulae studied show a large radial component outward. In all cases the displacements seem to represent a motion along the arms of the spiral more closely than a rotation. This seems to bear out Jeans' theory of stellar evolution, which has been treated previously in this column. Dr. van Maanen hopes to continue his studies with even better plates on which he can measure several hundred points. Thus, further light may be thrown on the laws which govern the motions of these wonderful whirlpool vortexes as they eddy through space.

The appearance of the heavens has noticeably changed since last month

a. m., full moon on February 12 at 1:18 a. m., last quarter on February 18 at 6:18 p. m., and new moon on February 26 at 6:48 p. m. The moon will be nearest to the earth on February 12 and farthest from the earth on February 26. During the month it passes the planet Neptune on February 11, Saturn and Jupiter on February 15, Mars on February 18, Mercury on February 25, Uranus and Venus on February 27. The conjunction with Jupiter and Saturn will be worth while looking at.

The planets Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars (when it rises) form a pretty picture with Spica. Jupiter comes to a stationary point on February 3, and after that date slowly moves westward with respect to the stars. Mars is in quadrature, or 90 degrees from the sun on February 20. Saturn is now moving westward, having passed its stationary point last month. Other planets are unfavorably placed for observation, as Venus is in conjunction with the sun on February 9; Mercury is in conjunction with the sun on February 14, and Uranus is in conjunction on February 28. The position of Neptune is shown on our map, but this planet can never be seen without telescopic aid.

ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BALTIMORE, Maryland — One of the most comprehensive exhibitions ever to be held in this city, opened with a private view the evening of January 4 in the Peabody Galleries under the auspices of the Friends of Art Society.

This is an "art loan" exhibition and includes a great variety of art treasures from every section of the State. Portraits by Sully, Rembrandt Peale, Charles Silson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, and Copley, rare collections of miniatures and carved ivory, silver and china from Mt. Vernon, and an unusual collection of old clocks and furniture are among the things displayed.

The Edgar Allan Poe exhibition is something of interest apart from the other things. It consists of the lap desk used by Poe while he was a student at the University of Virginia, two chairs, candlesticks, and china used in the Allan home in Richmond during Poe's boyhood. The most interesting of all is the bust which is mentioned in Poe's poem, "The Raven," upon which the latter is supposed to have lighted. In reality, this "pallid bust of Pallas" is a lifesize bust of Dante, which was also associated with the boyhood memories of the poet.

One of the most interesting portraits is that of the Rev. Reuben Post of Charleston, South Carolina, by Sully, which, according to some traditions, Sully himself regarded as his best work. The reason assigned for this estimate by the painter is that the Rev. Mr. Post's dog mistook the figure on the canvas for the original.

ORGANIZATION OF
FARMERS IS URGED

Former New Hampshire Governor Says New England Farmer Has Wonderful Opportunity but Must Cooperate to Survive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

DURHAM, New Hampshire — Unless the farmers organize from the ground up, a selling organization for farm produce will be absolutely ineffective, according to Robert P. Bass, formerly governor of New Hampshire, in an

our doors for our produce. And yet the United States census tells us that our farms and our farm animals are decreasing in number and that our arable land in the last half-century has dropped off 50 per cent. This is the nut that we have got to crack.

Era of Cooperation

"Let us look at other business. Centralization rules both in Capital and Labor. The only two unorganized bodies today are the farmer and the consumer. We live in an era of co-operation and the farmer has got to cooperate if he is to survive. Here is where the Farm Bureau comes in, to stimulate all forms of agricultural cooperation. We must face the fact that cooperation has drawbacks. It involves considerable inconvenience. The farmer has got to surrender some of his old individual action. It involves some risk as does all business enterprise. It involves sacrifice. But cooperation has proved very largely successful and profitable in foreign countries and here."

Mr. Bass said the farmer would find it worth while, in his judgment, to take the consumer in and share with him some of the profits that would come from this cooperative work. He was emphatic in his declaration that in the west the fruit growers had been saved from absolute financial ruin by building their warehouses, arranging cold storage facilities and marketing cooperatively. In the cheese factories the farmers had received \$200,000 more in 1920 than they would have received without it.

Marketing Problems

Major Frank Knox started the discussion of marketing problems. "We may have in some cases made mistakes in the past year," he said. "In our anxiety to serve we tried perhaps to do too much on our capital. But remember this: we are only at the beginning. It took Denmark 40 years to build up its present highly successful cooperative organization. It will take 15 or 20 years for us to attain our goal. But no occasional stumble can stop us. During the last year we did attain absolute success in the two fields where the proper methods of cooperative marketing were observed. In both the wool clip and the egg circles we have insisted that we should have absolute authority as selling agents. This is what made it possible for California the past year to market successfully its crop of 22,000,000 boxes of oranges. We shall insist on its application throughout our work during the coming year."

"DRAFT DODGER" LIST
PUBLISHERS LIABLE

NEW YORK, New York — Newspapers, which published the "draft dodger" lists issued by the War Department are not immune from libel suits by persons erroneously listed as deserters, the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court held recently in a suit brought by Charles J. Hyman of this city against the Press Publishing Company, publishers of the World.

Reversing a Supreme Court decision sustaining a demurrer to Mr. Hyman's damage suit, and ordering the newspaper to file an answer so that the suit might come to trial, the appellate division said:

"Whatever may be the immunity of the War Department for the publication of the list, and as to this we express no opinion, certainly that immunity did not extend to the newspaper that published it, even though actuated by a sense of duty and for the general good of the state."

"The privilege, if any, is a qualified and not an absolute one. If any justification exists for the publication it must be found in facts which do not appear from the complaint, and which must be asserted as a defense, in an answer."

INDUSTRIAL COURT
SYSTEM PROPOSED

Methods of Dealing With Labor Disputes Called Ineffective, Unfortunate and Indefensible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Present methods of settling, or attempting to settle, labor problems and controversies were arraigned as "ineffective, unfortunate and indefensible" in an address by William H. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders Association, to the convention of master house painters and decorators of Massachusetts. He proposed that a system of industrial courts, similar to that in Kansas, be set up for this purpose.

"We are living," Mr. Sayward declared, "at a time when the nations of the world are endeavoring to get on a peace basis. I think it would be fruitless to deny that the industries of the world need to be placed upon a similar amicable foundation. Most of all, it seems, the building trades are liable to delays and upsets, under existing conditions. Thirty or thirty-five trades are now necessary to the completion of a large building, and the constant turmoil which arises among masters and workmen, employers and employees, shows how ineffectual are our present methods of making settlements."

"We have got to face this as a fact; Neither employers nor workmen's organizations have any authority whatever to do what they have been doing. There is nothing yet in the statute books of any state to allow them to conspire together to compel the community to live up to any creed. We have all been projecting into territory in which we have no legal rights."

"One attempt at legislation was made in Massachusetts years ago when a law was passed making it possible for a labor union to incorporate, but this has always been a dead letter. The unions frankly admit they do not want to be put in a position where they will be responsible for the acts of their members. Nor does the solution of our problems lie in this direction."

"Some time ago the Governor of Kansas decided that there should be some power higher than Labor or Capital. He determined upon an industrial court, and it has now been in operation for a considerable period. But I believe that further, we should have courts, either state or national, perhaps both, of first appeal. The Kansas court settles a dispute after it has come to a crisis, after much harm is done. We need, I think, courts which shall determine, when there is no active quarrel, industrial machinery of our national life."

CLOTHIERS ANNOUNCE
MEN'S SPRING STYLES

NEW YORK, New York — Men's clothing during the coming year will be for the most part sober in its general effects, but it will reflect something of the atmosphere of the ballroom. The National Association of Retail Clothiers and the International Association of Clothing Designers, in session here, have digested a great deal of data relative to men's garments, having collected information through questionnaires received from all over the country. This year's styles will be based on the views of customers thus expressed.

DRY LAW INDICTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts — Fifty-six indictments, three secret indictments and 160 no-bills were brought in by the federal grand jury after a week's consideration of a large number of cases of alleged violation of the prohibition law.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

Just Out of Their Paris Wrappings
French Beaded Gowns

You would naturally expect to be able to buy only reproductions of French Gowns at these low figures, but we offer you the Paris Originals at prices well within the reach of every woman's purse.

Attractively Priced at
45.00 and 55.00

Hand beaded with thousands of tiny
Sphinx beads in designs and allover patterns.

These charming French Gowns are ultra-fashionable among smartly dressed French women. No matter how many gayly hued frocks a woman may possess, no wardrobe is complete without at least one dark silk gown for informal and afternoon wear.

Fashioned in popular slip-on style, these gowns all have long waistlines, tie sashes and elbow or short sleeves. They may be had in black, navy or brown.

REPEAL OF INDIAN IMPORT TAX URGED

Lancashire Cotton Manufacturing Interests Claim the Duty Interferes Seriously With Their Commerce With India

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England.—A large section of the cotton industry of Lancashire will not permit the subject of Indian import duty to remain at rest. A special propaganda committee has been formed to stimulate universal opposition to the duty with the object of forcing Parliament to remove the alleged injustice.

The duty is now 11 per cent ad valorem. Originally it was 3½ per cent, and, to equalize the position, there was an Indian excise duty of 3½ per cent on cotton fabrics manufactured in India. This placed Lancashire on a level footing with Indian rivals. Hence there was no opposition to it. The import duty, however, has been raised on two occasions during the past two years to 11 per cent, but no increase had been made in respect to the excise or countervailing import. Lancashire's claim is that, being held at a disadvantage of 7½ per cent, the inequality is an obstacle to its trade with India. A renewed effort is to be made to lessen the difference or sweep it away altogether.

Protest Against Import Duty

In order to set in motion a more vigorous campaign with this end in view, a private meeting has just been held in Manchester, representing all sections of the industry. Delegates from all federations of work people and employers attended, and the following resolution was adopted:

"That the meeting of representatives of employers and operatives in the Lancashire cotton spinning and manufacturing industry protests against the continued imposition of the Indian import duty on cotton goods and calls for the speedy abolition or substantial reduction of such duties. It urges members of Parliament representing textile districts in Lancashire and the adjacent counties to adopt all constitutional means in the House of Commons for securing such repeal or reduction and pledges itself to continue the agitation against the duties until justice for the industry has been secured."

"That we form a propaganda committee from the representatives of this meeting assembled, and that they be empowered to arrange for public meetings of protest being held, for a press campaign, or for any other means which in their opinion would further the cause of Lancashire on the subject of Indian import duties, and that this meeting pledges its utmost support to the committee."

Resolution Not Unanimous

The voting on the resolution, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, was not unanimous. The agitation springs mainly from the free trade advocates, men who still adhere firmly to the old Manchester School (famously known as Manchesterism), a political economy. There is a fear among others, that one of the strong reasons of those who vehemently condemn the Indian import duty is to check any tendency toward an infringement of the free trade policy.

Be that as it may, the antagonism to the unequal duties with which Lancashire is faced in India is very determined and widespread. The organized revolt includes the United Textile Factory Workers Association (embracing all operatives' organizations), the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, and the Master Cotton Manufacturers Association (this principally including manufacturers apart from spinners). Indian opinion is that in this opposition Lancashire is selfishly thinking only of its own interests.

Free Traders' Suspicions

The duty has been raised presumably to obtain the necessary revenue to provide for government administration, and also to pay India's financial responsibilities to the Empire in respect to the European war. Free traders, nevertheless, appear to be disinclined to accept this as the real cause, but suspect that behind it all is a movement to build a tariff wall against Lancashire cotton cloth to bolster up the Indian home industry. The opinion in Manchester is that this form of protection will not only handicap Lancashire mill owners, but will result in an imposition on native purchasers and consumers of cloth, who in the end will have to pay indirectly the duty.

One may expect as soon as the machinery of propaganda has been got in order that a series of indignation meetings will be convened in all parts of British factory districts and that the Indian import duty will be made one of the test questions at the next general election, which is expected to take place as soon as the Irish problem is got out of the way. This challenge, however, is not to be taken lying down, as one or two Unionist members of Parliament in cotton boroughs have openly expressed willingness to meet this threat in their constituencies.

Tariff Little Check to Trade

Lancashire may talk as it will, but it is absurd to contend, for the purpose of inflicting Free Trade support, that Indian trade is being seriously checked by an 11 per cent import duty against India's 3½ per cent countervailing charge. It is absurd, at any rate, in face of the continued high prices of Lancashire cloth in India. It would be much better to look into this side of the situation. The removal of the difference of 7½ per cent in duties would not have much effect in improving our Indian trade, which is

much less than one-half of what it was when business was normal, before the war.

It was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago that it was futile to expect a restoration of Britain's immense Indian trade when the average price of all cotton goods supplied worked out at about 1s. 6d. per yard, compared to a fraction less than 3d. in pre-war days. Poor Indians cannot bear this enormous difference. The economic burden is strikingly reflected in the small quantity of piece-goods exported to Bombay for the first 10 months of this year, which is over four times less than it was for the first 10 months of 1913—the year before the great war.

Great Rise in Piece-Goods' Value

Even this year, after a period of falling prices, the average value of cotton piece-goods exports to all parts of the world (including India) comes out at a little above 1s. per yard, compared to less than 3½d. per yard in 1913. It is this price inflation which is operating against the Manchester cotton trade, and compared to it a margin of 7½ per cent in duties in favor of India is after all not a very significant factor. It is quite true that Lancashire spinners and manufacturers contend they are losing money on present prices. Balance sheets prove it. But this is due to many charges on industry that have not been removed.

It would doubtless have encouraged a better feeling among Indians toward Lancashire, if, whilst summoning indignation meetings against the import duty, there had been a similarly organized attempt to have reduced those costs of production which maintain prices of cotton cloth beyond the deflated purse of the average Indian family.

UNIFYING LAWS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

French Legislation, It Is Argued, Should Be Applied in Every Respect in Two Provinces

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France.—The opinion is growing in well-informed circles that the legislative distinction that is made between Alsace-Lorraine and the rest of France should disappear as speedily as possible. After the return to the mother country of these provinces it is unanimously believed to be necessary that French laws should be applied in every respect.

The two recovered provinces, it is argued, must remain the object of any on the part of the Germans, and anything that serves to separate them from France is naturally exploited on the other side of the Rhine. The secession should then cease at the earliest possible moment.

Recently articles in the French journals and these articles demonstrate that the subject is coming to have a real importance. There are peremptory reasons why the definitive assimilation of Alsace and Lorraine should be accelerated. The fusion is at present by no means complete, and, as one writer points out, even if it were possible to have different legislations in different parts of France, Alsace-Lorraine would be the worst place in which to make such an experiment.

Certain commissions have elaborated a law which for 18 months was before the French Parliament. Finally it was passed. It provides for the regulation of conflicts between what are called the local laws, that is to say the German laws to which the population are submitted, and the French laws. Clearly this is only intended as a provisional solution. The purpose is to overcome the many difficulties of a period of transition.

What has now to be attempted is the unification of the laws. It will not be easy to bring the two provinces and the rest of France into conformity and it is recognized that some sacrifices may be demanded from those who have hitherto been under German laws, which sometimes have their advantages.

The Société des Législations Comparées, presided over by Raymond Poincaré, has considered the question of the introduction of French legislation in Alsace-Lorraine. Several reports were read and the conclusion of all the authorities was that there should be no delay in introducing the French law.

Mr. Chéron, professor of laws at Strasbourg, read a declaration signed by 17 professors, some of them Alsatian and others non-Alsatian. This declaration was to the following effect:

1. All French laws should, generally speaking, be applied in Alsace and in Lorraine.
2. No German law must be maintained definitely for application in Alsace and in Lorraine unless it is adopted by the rest of France.
3. The provisional maintenance of certain German laws in Alsace and in Lorraine must be accompanied by a project of law tending to introduce in the French legislation the institutions which they consecrate. Should Parliament reject this project, the texts in question should be definitely abrogated in Alsace-Lorraine. Should Parliament pass the project, new French laws applicable to France as a whole will replace the exclusively local laws.

It is strongly urged therefore by influential persons both in the provinces and at Paris that the present situation, which creates a deep division between the recovered territory and the rest of France, should not be perpetuated. There is a real danger in allowing the German spirit to reign and to produce what is tantamount to a separation of these two parts of France. The language difficulty is being overcome. But the legal difficulty must also be overcome at a date not remote. Otherwise there will be two kinds of Frenchmen.

BALKAN NATIONS EAGER FOR PEACE

Joint Efforts of Governments Will, It Is Hoped, Result in a Permanent Clearing of Political Horizon in the Near East

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia.—During the war the French press frequently asserted that the Bulgarians resembled the Prussians, while the Serbs were like the French. This statement is true in the main, since these two nations are so essentially different that certain respects, notwithstanding that they are of the same Slav origin, and have lived side by side all through the ages. This fact, perhaps, accounts for the petty wars waged between them during the last half century, not to mention the hostilities existing prior to this period.

The prologue to the great war, as all are aware, was enacted in the Balkans. A whole series of local wars were the harbingers of the world war; such wars, for instance, as were fought between the Turks and the Greeks, and which finally culminated in war between the former and the coalition formed by the Bulgarians, Serbs and the Greeks, and lastly the so-called fratricidal war between the Bulgarians and the Serbs.

Serbia suffered the worst during the existence of this state of warfare, since she served as a battleground for all these conflicts, besides being invaded on several occasions. Despite this fact, Serbia has emerged somewhat territorially enriched, forming the triune kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and the Slovenes. Thus, Serbia has expanded into a great state, Jugo-Slavia, retaining Belgrade as its capital, and comprising Croatia (capital, Zagreb), Slovenia (capital, Laibach), Montenegro (capital, Cetinje), Bosnia (capital, Sarajevo), Herzegovina (capital, Mostar), and Dalmatia (capital, Ragusa-Gravasa—known as the "Mentone" of the Adriatic).

Activity in Jugo-Slavia

It must be observed that nearly all these latter countries, united to Serbia, have not borne the brunt of invasions, nor have they been ravaged to the same extent by wars, so that they are enabled to return to the normal way much quicker than the ancient kingdom of Serbia.

At Agrum, which is the largest city in Jugo-Slavia, and which already before the war bore the aspect of a large European town, life is in full swing, and considerable activity prevails in its commercial and industrial circles. Its hotels are full to overflowing, as elsewhere in all the larger towns of the Balkans, and all the better class hotels are frequented chiefly by German, Italian, and Austrian commercial travelers.

The same conditions exist at Lubiana, which town before the war belonged to the Hapsburg monarchy, and was known as Laibach. This beautiful city, situated near the Austrian frontier and not far distant from the Italian border, has been the most greatly visited town during the last two months. The large industrial exhibition fair recently held there has been the center of attraction, where all the industries of Jugo-Slavia were exhibited, as well as several of the works of the leading German engineering firms, notably that of Lanz from Mannheim and that from Magdebourg, besides several others.

Great Jugo-Slavian Event

This exhibition fair is a great event for Jugo-Slavia, for it points the way to the economic development and union of the countries joined to Serbia, and to the reasonable assumption that, in time, political strife and discord will disappear, which state of things existed between the Slovenes, the Croats and the Serbs, arising from the difference in the level of their political and social upbringing. The fact that the Jugo-Slavian union was effected voluntarily, and further that the mother tongue of all these united nations with a few exceptions is Serbian, constitutes a guarantee of the stability of this amalgamation, which at the same time indicates a solid guarantee for peace and equilibrium in the Balkans.

Although the distance between Belgrade and Sofia is not very great—less in fact than that between Paris and Cologne—yet, however, one is straightway impressed by the racial difference between the Serbs and the Bulgarians already alluded to. As soon as one crosses the boundary separating Serbia from Bulgaria, one cannot help feeling that a considerable time will have to elapse before these two countries entertain friendly relations and feelings for each other, owing to the fact that they are they willing to admit, their defeat.

Prohibitive Trading Orders

In contrast to Jugo-Slavia the capital of Bulgaria seems to have the appearance of a lack of all commercial activity. The government, headed by Mr. Stamboulsky—who avowedly represents the peasant class, a class which is now the most powerful—thought it fit to issue certain prohibitive orders relating to the importation of goods of certain kind, defined as luxuries. Now all objects which are not essential for agricultural purposes in Bulgaria have been deemed articles of luxury, with the result that the people are forced to turn elsewhere to procure their needs either in Serbia or in Rumania.

Since the Bulgarian currency has depreciated by 75 per cent as compared with the Serbian and Rumanian currency, and further, owing to the extreme difficulty in obtaining foreign passports, the majority of the townspeople of Bulgaria are perforce de-

prived of the possibility of acquiring objects of necessity, while their trade is brought to a state of enforced idleness. In the face of these facts, however, it is not to be wondered at that the bulk of the people are against Mr. Stamboulsky, who is only supported by the peasant faction.

Energetic Leader

As regards international relations, the present government is doing its utmost to keep on good terms with all its neighbors, but it would appear that the Bulgarians, while preserving their admiration for Germany, on whose future they place great confidence, at the same time evince a certain amount of rancor towards their neighbors, the Serbs and the Rumanians. In these circumstances, the task of the government is no sinecure, but in Mr. Stamboulsky they have a man of great energy and tenacity of purpose, and just the right type of statesman that Bulgaria needs to restore her to her moral condition.

The Bulgarians are a hard-working race, and all they need is peace to re-establish themselves. Their former enemies, the Serbs and the Rumanians, too, are likewise eager for peace, so it may be hoped that the political horizon in the Balkans will be ultimately cleared of war clouds, which can be achieved by the joint efforts of the governments of these countries; and this naturally would help considerably toward realizing the aspirations to peace and concord for which the whole of Europe is striving.

LIBERAL PROGRAM TO BE RENEWED

Mr. Asquith Promises His Newcastle Hearers That Land Policy Will Be Taken Up Again

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEWCASTLE, England.—The Palace Theater, Newcastle, was packed with an enthusiastic audience recently when Mr. Asquith addressed the National Liberal Federation Conference on the political situation and future Liberal policy. In a vigorous fighting speech, Mr. Asquith dealt with the Irish problem, the Coalition Government, the Versailles Treaty, the Labor Party, and tariffs.

The earlier part of his speech was devoted to proving that the Coalition Government had systematically stolen the Liberal thunder of the Paisley policy. On the Irish question the speaker had little difficulty in driving home this point with no little merriment. Dominion Home Rule, less than 12 months ago, he said, had been a dangerous form of political dementia.

To rub shoulders with the leaders of the "murder gang," Mr. Asquith said, was an unthinkable form of political contamination. The change was sudden but complete, and those who professed surprise had either short memories, or a very superficial acquaintance with history. Humorous examples were cited of earlier efforts at stealing the enemy's political program and of the inevitable die-hard faction accompanying all such rapid changes of policy.

Nations' Interdependence Evident

Dealing with the now discarded policy in Ireland, Mr. Asquith asked if there was a Liberal in that great gathering who did not share his satisfaction that they had denounced crimes done in the name of the executive, as much as those done in the name of Sinn Fein, and that they had insistently pointed out the more excellent way now at last being pursued.

In referring to the Liberal program, the speaker pointed out that the war which had impoverished the world had at the same time intensified the interdependence, both moral and economic, of all its parts. "No country in these days," remarked Mr. Asquith, "can live for itself." Domestic remedies for unemployment, therefore, were mere palliatives that did not attack the root causes. A common effort on the part of all the nations concerned in economic recovery was the need of today.

The speaker pleaded for a complete revision of the Versailles Treaty. Tribute, he said, was an abnormal and disturbing factor which was equally disastrous to those who received and to those who paid. Trade was the normal condition of free interchange between nations. Mutual interest demanded the revision and speedy extinction of the policy of reparations and indemnities, and the cancellation of European war indebtedness. Not until those burdens and all tariff walls had been removed, would the normal flow of the international exchange be set free.

Land Policy to Be Renewed

Dealing with that part of the Liberal program which had been interrupted by the war, Mr. Asquith reminded his audience that the land policy designed to serve a happier, a better-housed, a better-instructed and more prosperous population, had only been suspended, and would now be taken up again.

The speaker referred to the Coalition as "staggering from crisis to crisis." The Labor Party he described as "a coalition, the warring factions of which were held together only by the bond of class-consciousness." "The Liberal Party," he said, "believes in principles. It believes that the good of each is to be found, and to be found only, in the good of all." In a peroration that aroused his supporters to a prolonged demonstration of enthusiasm, Mr. Asquith concluded a notable political speech in these words: "I believe in the persistence and indomitable vitality of our creed. I have spent in its allegiance, without pause and without deviation, all the years of my political life, and for whatever length of days may be allotted to me I shall persevere in the same faith to the end."

AUSTRALIA SEEKING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

At Reassembling of Premiers' Conference, E. N. Barwell of South Australia Will Submit New Bill to Enforce Decisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When the Prime Minister and the state premiers unanimously approved in conference of a new arbitration system which would give a combined federal and state arbitration court of appeal and exclude state instrumentalities from the jurisdiction of the federal court, only the first and simplest step was taken toward the solution of the present conflict of jurisdiction, and so forth. The new plan was intended to meet the wishes of Labor radicals on the one hand and of ultra-conservatives like Mr. Barwell, Premier of South Australia, on the other. That it is failing to please either section is becoming apparent.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, has had a bill prepared for the use of the state governments, who must first pass legislation surrendering certain powers to the Commonwealth before the federal government can accept and exercise desired jurisdiction over industrial disputes. The draft bill has been roughly handled by the South Australian Premier, who told the House of Assembly that he could not undertake to bring the proposed draft bill before parliament. When the Premier's conference reassembles in January, Mr. Barwell will submit a draft bill of his own framing which, he says, will give full effect to the arrangements made at the recent premiers' conference.

South Australian Critic

"There is no provision in the bill drafted by the Prime Minister as to the principles upon which the court shall act in deciding what industries shall be subject to federal and what to state jurisdiction," said Mr. Barwell. "The idea of the premiers was that the Federal Arbitration Court should exercise jurisdiction solely with regard to industries which are federal or interstate in their nature, scope, or effect, and that all other industries should be subject to jurisdiction of the state tribunals. With this idea the Prime Minister expressed entire accord, but yet he sends along a bill which in no way gives effect to the idea."

When the South Australian Premier's views were reported to the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes confessed himself quite unable to understand Mr. Barwell's attitude and why he was now opposing the very thing he so strongly approved at the conference. Without Mr. Barwell's question of arbitration would not have been raised at all at the premiers' conference.

"If Mr. Barwell or any of the premiers now wish to go back on the resolutions, why do they not say so plainly, instead of endeavoring to retreat behind a cloud of evasions," said the Prime Minister, replying to a question on the remarks of Mr. Barwell.

As already forecast in The Christian Science Monitor, Labor unionism is regarding the new arbitration plan with grave suspicion. A deputation of 50 representatives of federal and state Labor organizations put a series of questions to the Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes gave the reassurance that nothing could eventuate until conferences had been held between the organized employers and the organized employees.

Proposals Tentative

The Prime Minister made it clear to his Labor visitors that the only permanent settlement of the difficulties would be an amendment of the federal Constitution to give the Commonwealth full power over industrial matters, but it would be at the very earliest 18 months before any changes in the Constitution could be embodied in the law of the land. The proposals agreed upon at the premiers' conference were therefore to be regarded as tentative, pending the result of the convention to amend the constitution. The proposed court would determine the basic wage for all industries in Australia, and upon its decisions would be regulated the superimposed wages for skill. The court would also deal with the standard hours of labor. The proposed combined court would determine, on a basis of interpretation in the act, whether any particular industry should come under a state court or be regarded as federal in scope.

That Mr. Hughes failed to convince organized Labor was shown by the opinion expressed at the federal conference of the Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Engineers, that the proposed legislation was reactionary and against the basic ideals of the Labor movement.

Among the things to which Labor strongly objects is the possibility that men in state instrumentalities, such as the employees of the government-owned railways, may be prevented from entering the Commonwealth court. Railway men are seeking an Australian standard and they do not wish to be considered as merely mem-

bers of state bodies. The Merchant Service Guild, which has a very high place among industrial organizations in the Commonwealth, has also protested to the Prime Minister against any step which would take away rights possessed under the law of the Commonwealth.

Victoria Doubtful

Still another point of view and one possessing peculiar interest for the states is the opinion received by the Victorian Government from eminent legal authorities that if the states surrendered, probably for all time, extensive powers, they would receive in return merely a promise from the federal government which in itself would have no legal or constitutional efficiency, and which might be regarded by subsequent federal parliaments as not even honorably binding on them. In other words, if the states surrendered powers unconditionally, they could not recover them at a later date, whereas the Commonwealth Parliament was free legally to repeal or amend in future the legislation which it was to carry through when the states had surrendered their powers. Even if the states made their legislation conditional upon the passing of certain Commonwealth laws, it was doubtful whether such a surrender of powers would be legal.

Into this many-sided problem there has entered the president of the present Commonwealth Arbitration Court, whose powers would be shorn, under the new legislation. Mr. Justice Powers, the president, declined to commence the hearing of certain important cases because he had been informed through the press that undertakings had been agreed to by the premiers and Prime Minister for the passage of legislation to abolish the present Commonwealth Court and to establish an entirely new court with limited jurisdiction, which would at least prevent the new court dealing with two or three cases mentioned that day.

"I have not been consulted," declared the president of the court, "or asked to comment on the proposal to abolish this court or on the practicability of the new scheme, and I do not intend to do so. It is for Parliament to decide upon the constitution of the courts and pass such laws as it sees fit and for the judges to administer them."

"The resolutions passed at the premiers' conference by all state premiers and accepted by the Prime Minister for the Commonwealth must, however, be accepted as an intimation to this court that it is to be abolished within a very short time. It would in those circumstances be wrong on my part, in the face of such resolutions and promulgated legislation by states and Commonwealth, to commence new work which I am not satisfied can be completed before the court is abolished. The new court, with new judges, probably acting on new principles, and certainly with limited jurisdiction, would in such a case have to start the hearing again, and needless expense would be incurred to all concerned."

Help Not Furnished

Mr. Justice Powers regretted that the federal government had not seen its way to grant him the assistance in the form of additional judges, which he had every reason to expect.

It may be explained that the new combined court will not abolish the present Commonwealth Court of Arbitration, but will shear it of much of its power.

Parliament was swift to question the Prime Minister on the remarks made by the president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Mr. Hughes in reply declared that there was no reason why the federal court should not go on with its work. Whatever alterations were made in the future would not affect the cases now part heard. Mr. Hughes added:

"If Mr. Justice Powers will say that there are not enough judges, that will be another thing, but if Mr. Justice Powers says that he will not go on with the work of the court because the premiers have arrived at resolutions which, if given effect to later will abolish the present court and substitute another court of which Mr. Justice Powers, in the very nature of things, will be president, then I am unable to make any suggestion except that the court should do that which it was constituted to do."

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LADY ASTOR RENEWS ATTACK ON LIQUOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MIDDLESBROUGH, England.—Lady Astor made a splendid defense of temperance in a recent speech in Middlesbrough, which is situated in the heart of all the vast industrial organizations of the northeast coast of England.

Her ladyship made a vigorous reply to her critics, and told her vast audience, mostly men, that she was not in any sense of the word a temperance reformer, neither was she a crank, fanatic, or a "kill-joy," but an ordinary woman citizen who had taken up the grave responsibilities of public work in these chaotic times, with a view to speed the progress of efficiency, morality, domestic happiness, and to try to find a way out of the terrible burden of unemployment.

"Drink," declared Lady Astor, amid loud cheers, "is not a personal question, but one that affects every individual directly, and is therefore a national question. Crimes are committed every day on account of too much (alcoholic) drink being taken. In the industrial world excessive drinking has been the main cause of lowering the standards of efficiency. During the war, drink was as great an enemy as the Germans. It is no use to mne matters; it is nearly time that we, as a nation, begin to face facts."

"Many men have gone to the House of Commons fully determined to fight under the banner of temperance, but as soon as they got into the atmosphere of vested interests they sat down quietly with the heroes of the bottle. It seems impossible that such a state of affairs should be, but my recent experiences teach me that it is only too true. Fancy spending something like £400,000,000 on drink every year! Yet we have been doing this for years, and will continue to do so until we tackle the matter as citizens and not rely upon the well-meaning but ineffective pledges of a few individuals in high places."

EXTREMIST GROUPS IN AUSTRALIA DISAGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A new extremist organization, among the leaders of which are some members of the Industrial Workers of the World who were recently released from an Australian prison, has been formed in this State and has promptly incurred the enmity of the Communist Party.

The central executive of the Communist Party has decided that the new organization is totally at variance with the precepts and tactics of the Communist International; the new body is therefore declared bogus and not in the interests of the working class. Any member of the Communist Party who has become a member of the new organization is ordered to withdraw immediately or be expelled from his old party. Two men have already been dismissed from membership in the Communist group by reason of their refusal to obey the central executive.

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SEQUEL TO SPEECH IN SPANISH SENATE

Marquess de Estella Relieved
of Captaincy - General of
Madrid Following His Partic-
ipation in Morocco Debate

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

MADRID, Spain.—In general the meetings of the Senate are dull affairs, and rarely, except when the Senate takes the initiative in the introduction of an important bill, does anyone take much interest in them. But the Senate has seen an opportunity in the parliamentary debates on Morocco and it has seized it with avidity. In the Chamber the discussion is being prolonged to a ridiculous extent. After the division on the Liberal motion Mr. Yengus got up there and said that he supposed the debate would be closed down at that stage, but there were general protests, the observation, and it was made to appear that most if not all of the deputies wished to have an opportunity of expressing their windy views on this gigantic question.

The dreariness is varied occasionally by the intervention of the Premier, Mr. Maura, and the Chamber is always interested to know to what further point there has been an advance in the views of Don Antonio, who is constantly vacillating between his old ideas that the best thing would be to get out of Morocco altogether, or just hold the coast only, and a tolerably vigorous policy, knowing that his extremist-abandonist views and little sympathy in the Cortes. He seems now to be settling down to a policy of doing the best possible in the protectorate, making the utmost Spanish effort, but giving a strongly civilian complexion to it instead of the military. The answer his critics make to this is that the military effort must necessarily wait upon the civilian in circumstances such as exist in Morocco, and that really in recent times the military effort has not been pressed beyond the necessary degree. What, they ask, would be the use of civilian effort against Abd el Krim? So Mr. Maura has to agree to go on as at present, and to begin to appear that time is being wasted in further discussions.

As to Spanish Zone

Although the Premier can conceive a Spanish withdrawal from Morocco, he is not upon the acquisition of Tangier, and does not apparently see any inconsistency in these ideas. In one of his recent interventions he observed that Tangier was originally embraced in the Spanish zone of influence, and it was not yet to be regarded as outside the Spanish influence, because its internationalism was not complete. He said that a non-Spanish Tangier would always be a great danger not only to Spain but to other nations. As to the Spanish zone in general he declared that if the military policy could not be moderated he would advise withdrawal from Morocco. Henceforth the protectorate would be managed on civilian lines, and he would up by the awful threat, "If in this matter I am not obeyed, I shall withdraw from the government."

This is very much in the old Maura vein, and he seems to forget that he is only the head of a mixed ministry because the parties are too much in disagreement with themselves for the time being to establish any other, and that for some years he was trying to get back to ministerial authority after his first fall, and found little enthusiasm among others for his efforts. Now he must be "obeyed"; there is naturally severe criticism of this attitude.

Morocco Not a Colony

As to present and future policy, he agreed that in the end the civilian point of view must predominate, but so long as the tribes did not submit and continued to cause difficulties the military effort must be pursued against them. When their submission was complete the whole question of the development of the protectorate would need to be considered anew. Had Spain resources for this enterprise? he asked, and he answered the question in the affirmative, always provided that the organization were improved and the expenses reduced. Upon the suggestion frequently made that for the future Spain should maintain a "colonial army" in Morocco, he doubted if such a thing were practicable, and Morocco was not a colony. But the chief affair of the opening period of the Senate's grappling with the big problem was the intervention of Don Primo de Rivera, Marquess de Estella, and Captain-General of Madrid, a military personage of the highest prestige. He has sustained an intimate personal loss, that of a brother, during the present campaign in Morocco. He mentioned that this was the first time he had spoken before the Senate, and so he saluted the memories of the first Marquess de Estella and of his brother, Colonel

Primo de Rivera. This done, he proceeded to develop gradually and cautiously a thesis for the abandonment of Morocco which caused not a little astonishment to his brother senators.

Changing Views

First of all he referred to a guarded speech he made on the subject at Cadix four years ago, when he was not proposing a precipitate abandonment, a flight, but a withdrawal from a path which he sincerely believed was bad for the country. Then after his own services in Morocco he began to see that the problem embraced many bitter elements for Spain, and he entered into a correspondence with Mr. Dato, then Premier, upon the subject of withdrawal. Mr. Dato pointing out that there was no opportunity for Spain to modify her situation in Africa because it was a situation resulting from international agreements, and there was another power in Europe which was very vigilant in the matter. If any modification of the position of Spain were attempted it might be the cause of serious difficulties in other ways. Because of what Mr. Dato said and the powerful arguments he advanced, he general sank "the diabolical thoughts of withdrawal," as he called them into the bottom of his mind. But presently came the aspirations of the little peoples, like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and the others, and then he remembered Morocco and he also remembered Gibraltar. He never thought that the Spanish situation would become what it is now, and he had still a blind but strong faith that from her present difficulties Spain would emerge stronger and more glorious than ever. At the same time, he had a modest but firm opinion that to have a single soldier on the other side of the Strait of Gibraltar was strategically a weakness for Spain.

Marquess' Speech Condemned

In saying this he was looking at the question from the technical point of view. The governing consideration was that Spain had no control over Gibraltar and the straits, which had virtually been internationalized. Therefore the greater force she had in Morocco on the other side of the straits the greater would be the danger to her if she fell into any difficulties with another power possessing a fleet. What would be the situation of Spain if at this present moment such difficulties arose? The possession of Gibraltar ought to have been demanded from the Peace Conference at Versailles. As it was, the situation of Spain in this matter was anything but advantageous, and with a deep sense of the gravity of his suggestions he asked the Senate to consider what would be the situation of the country if she fell into any such difficulties as he had mentioned.

The Marquess de Estella was not interrupted while he was making these statements, but they caused a great perturbation afterward. His speech was severely condemned by the Conservative newspapers and foremost among them the "Epoca," which said that while honor must be done to the sincerity of the Marquess that sincerity had been very inopportune. The paper then proceeded to deal with the idea of abandonment as not before, saying that this thesis as supported by the Radicals was the logical consequence of anti-militarism. What therefore would be somewhat grave when spoken from the lips of Mr. Rodas, former Minister, as he was but strongly Radical, but would still be regarded as a political posture, acquired an extraordinary gravity when it came from the lips of the Marquess de Estella.

Marquess Relieved of Post

History and geography and the policy pursued by all countries were opposed to such a thesis. If Spain were isolated from Morocco so was France from Morocco and Algeria, too. If Gibraltar might prevent Spain from communication with Morocco, Mahon in the Balearic Islands was on the road from Algeria to Marseilles, but France never thought of abandoning Algeria on that account. On the other hand, Morocco was intimately attached to Spain. Geographically it was a prolongation of the peninsula; historically the ebb and flow of the races from one side of the straits to the other demonstrated the identity. But there was an even greater consideration, and it was that Morocco was the Spanish ticket in the international concert, and it was that which made the Marquess de Estella's statement so much more serious than it might otherwise have been. It was serious because it weakened the position of Spain in the affirmation of rights that were sacred to her and in the revindication of others which were not yet recognized. Morocco was not a domestic problem, but a piece of her international policy.

On the following day there was a remarkable sequel to the Marquess' speech in the Senate: he was relieved of the captaincy-general of Madrid and Gen. Gabriel de Orozco was appointed in his stead. No official statement was issued in the matter, none was necessary. General Orozco, who was captain-general of Burgos and has had service in Morocco, confined himself to remarking in answer to questions that he had no political views on Morocco and limited himself to fulfilling his duty.

POSTAL BILL SENT TO SENATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The annual post office appropriation bill carrying approximately \$554,000,000 was passed on Friday by the House and sent to the Senate. No attempt was made to reinstate in the measure a section providing \$1,955,000 for air mail service, which had been eliminated by the appropriations committee.

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SERIOUS FINANCIAL POSITION OF INDIA

Upkeep Costs Show Decided
Increase Because of Necessity
of Maintaining Large Army
in Effort to Restore Peace

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Finance, it is obvious, will be the dominant feature of Indian politics for the next few years. In a previous article reference was made to the difficulties of Bengal, which complained that her provincial receipts were small because her land revenue was scanty on account of the permanent settlement, while it was claimed that the presidency was one of the chief contributors to the central revenues by virtue of its collections in income tax and customs. Mr. Halley recognized the strength of the Bengal contention to the extent of remitting the contribution of three lakhs which the Province would otherwise have had to remit to the Central Exchequer. Barely had he done so when the Madras Legislative Council protested that its needs were equally great. Under the existing scheme known as the Meston scheme, from the fact that its author was Lord Meston, former Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Madras has to contribute 17-90ths of the cost of the imperial government, but in practice finds double the amount while the Punjab is similarly overburdened and the United Provinces asserts that it has to find 25 per cent more than its share.

All the provinces are overburdened, while the responsibilities of the Central Government are the heaviest of all. Bombay protests bitterly that the cost of the Sukkur barrage scheme, the biggest irrigation project in the world, is more than it can finance, and that as the Central Government would be the biggest gainer, it is only fair that it should make a substantial contribution to the cost. The Central Government retort that if the scheme is so productive of revenue, surely the Bombay capitalists would easily be able to subscribe to a local loan; a very inclusive piece of reasoning. The Central Government is on far stronger ground if it rests itself on the plea that it simply cannot finance the projects, when it has to consider the needs of defense and all the other multitudinous liabilities of the Government of India.

Sources of Revenue

Prior to the establishment of the Government of India Act, the Central Government received all receipts except the most purely local rates and taxes and disbursed all expenditure. But the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, visualizing as they do a number of loosely knit, largely autonomous provinces under the general supervision of the governments at Delhi and Simla, handed over the control of certain sources of revenue to the different provinces who should carry out the corresponding expenditure. But as the Government of India had to live, they retained certain heads of revenue and the balance was to be made up by provincial contributions. It is over these that the wrangling has arisen. Previously even if the provinces had very little control over their own budgets, they were at least in the pleasant position of being always the recipient. Now as often as not they have to give.

The provinces whose contributions should theoretically be leveled up are just those such as Bengal, who are faced with a deficit actual or prospective. Most rely on their land revenue, but Bengal pleads that it is debarré from doing this by the terms of the permanent settlement made about 1818. Bengal must resolutely set about settling its financial house in order. It is, of course, impossible that the permanent settlement be recast immediately, but it will have to be tackled sooner or later. Much political education will be necessary but it should be carried out by amicable discussion between all parties, for the effect of the present position is that Bengal is debarré from the effective source of revenue on which other provinces principally rely.

Duty on Jute Opposed

Proposals have also been made that the customs duty on jute should be waived in favor of the province which has the monopoly of that product, but this idea seems highly objectionable. The Central Government must have funds and from time immemorial it has been the practice for it to receive the customs revenue of the whole country and not to permit any subordinate legislature to receive them. Equally objectionable seems the suggestion to put a surcharge on jute exports for the benefit of the province. It possesses a certain easiness which renders it attractive to the harassed politician, but the jute trade, although it has in the past made great profits and constitutes a monopoly difficult to be shaken, is at

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the moment in a trough of depression. An extra tax might seriously militate against the selling possibilities of an article which depends on its cheapness on securing the foreign market. The failure of jute would of course disastrously affect the trade prosperity of India and the imperial receipts from the customs. Although the financial position of Bengal is not very good, there is no reason for counsels of despair.

Mr. Halley cannot be looking to his task of framing the next Indian budget with any particular relish. The budget surplus of 71 lakhs will not be realized. Exchange alone has involved the government in a loss probably amounting to five crores. Customs revenue is substantially below the estimate. Railway expenditure has increased and traffic receipts have fallen off.

Cause of Rise in Budget

The occupation of southern Waziristan has been responsible for a rise in the military budget which should give pause to the advocates of a forward military policy and the occupation of the Durand line. Suppressing the Malabar rebellion has not lightened it. Before discussing to what extent increased taxation is necessary, no doubt expenditures will be rigorously overhauled in every direction department, and although under the Constitution members of the Legislative Assembly cannot lay hands on military expenditure, although they have the power to discuss it, which they show every intention of doing. Put bluntly, the army is at the minimum compatible with the internal and external security of the country. At the session held at Delhi, it was stated that frontier aggression and internal discontent and unrest was the reason for the inability of the military authorities to agree to any further reductions.

Since that date Malabar has amply proved that the internal position still makes ample demands on the military forces. The pay of officers and men cannot be possibly reduced, however much Indian legislators may desire it. British officers of the British Army who are stationed in India are financially in a worse condition than their brother officers who are serving at home. While British officers of the Indian Army are certainly worse off than their comrades at home. Many of the recommendations of the Escher Committee have not yet been carried into effect. The authorities have spent all the time discussing the exact relationship between the commander-in-chief in this country and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the position of the deputy chief of the Imperial General Staff on the India Council, but they have been very slow in redressing grievances. The cost of the army at this time of financial strain is not likely then to be less, it will probably be more. The best policy for the authorities will be that which fortunately they have shown some signs of adopting, and that is to put all their cards on the table and especially establish close relations between the General Staff and the press.

DRUGGISTS WOULD DROP LIQUOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The prevailing impression that the drug store will "take care" of consumers of liquor, who before depended on the saloon, is erroneous and the pharmacist has found the legal liquor trade so objectionable that he wants to get rid of it. This is the declaration of druggists here in explaining the vote of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association to request the federal government to take over the business of dispensing liquors on physician's prescriptions.

The impression was general that the druggist would make filling prescriptions for liquor highly profitable. According to the pharmacists the prohibition laws have made such rigid requirements as to make this dispensing so burdensome a part of the drug business that it is objectionable to a point where the profit does not compensate for it.

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thusiastic in Her Commenda-
tion of Lower Court Proce-
dure in the United States

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England.—Mrs. H. W. Nevins, the first woman appointed as a London magistrate, has returned from a visit to the United States full of admiration for certain features of the American judicial system. Entertained at a Prison Reform dinner recently at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, Mrs. Nevins gave a graphic account of her visits to police courts in New York, Boston, and Brookline, Massachusetts, and afterwards kindly supplemented her address in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The daughter of a country rector, who was also a prison chaplain, Mrs. Nevins said she used to see convicts working at the treadmill and crank, and her childish pity led her sometimes to try to help them. When she asked her father what was the good of making men do such things, the only answer she could get was that the work was useless, and prisoners hated doing anything useless.

Lower Courts Discriminative

What most impressed Mrs. Nevins in America was that, while she considers the high courts are conducted more impressively in Great Britain than in the United States, in American police courts much more discrimination, differentiation, and consideration for the prisoners are shown than in similar courts in England. In the courts she visited in New York state and Massachusetts she noticed that no time is wasted, all the proceedings are very practical, and the treatment of persons under arrest, whether men, women, or children, is both humane and sympathetic.

The remand system in America is, Mrs. Nevins considers, in advance of that in England, where remand homes are not officially provided. Mrs. Nevins was particularly struck with the wisdom and humanity of providing different courts for men and women and children and for different classes of cases. In England all kinds of charges may all be heard in the same court, while in America there are separate courts not only for women and children, but also for domestic differences, for school absentees, for motorists, and so forth. All in separate buildings at a distance from one another.

Women's Judicial Part

The all-night courts, where judges sit in rotation, specially excited Mrs. Nevins' admiration. They have, she stated, many obvious advantages. At whatever hour a man or woman is arrested, the case is heard forthwith, and when accused persons are acquitted they are at once released; they thus escape the stigma of spending a night in jail, and they are not prevented from going to their work the next morning. The general public is not admitted to these courts.

Women judges, women barristers, girl clerks, and "big sisters," Mrs. Nevins remarked, are ordinary features of the American judicial system.

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In Cleveland, Ohio, a woman was publicly elected high court judge, securing more votes than any of the men candidates. Mrs. Jean Norris is judge of the women's court and of the domestic differences court in New York. Mrs. Nevins enjoyed a long conversation with her, and was deeply impressed by her combined firmness and consideration when administering justice from the bench.

Mrs. Nevins spoke of the New York Children's Court as a magnificent building. She points out that for most juvenile crime, so called, the parents are mainly responsible. The proceedings in the children's courts she visited are conducted with the minimum of formality and the public is not admitted without permission of the judge.

Probation System Widely Applied

The probation officers, Mrs. Nevins stated, are highly trained, very efficient, and well paid. Their work is supplemented by voluntary helpers, called "big brothers" and "big sisters," who befriended children on probation. A remark Mrs. Nevins heard Judge Norris make to one child, "We will take care of you," gave the key to the attitude of the court to young offenders and the whole aim of the proceedings.

In America the probation system is not confined, as in England, to young offenders, but Mrs. Nevins pointed out, it can be applied to hardened criminals who show a genuine desire to reform. In New York 71 per cent and in Buffalo and in some other places 75 per cent of probationers make good and are not charged again. In Boston, where the probation system originated, despite the increase in population, no new prison has been built, nor even another cell added. The system also leads to a great saving of expense.

At the Lyceum dinner Charles R. Simpson, of the John Woolman Adult Settlement, was able to give a good account of the effects of the delivery of lectures on interesting subjects in London jails. He is confident that they will have great influence in prison reform. At Pentonville, Wormwood Scrubs, and Wandsworth during the past 18 months over 200 lectures have been given by voluntary helpers to juvenile adults who are afterwards encouraged to ask questions. The subjects included aviation, sport, natural science, literature, astronomy and economics. In connection with the lectures classes are held and essays written.

LATE CLOSING HOUR IN SYDNEY IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Citizens of Sydney, assembled in the Lyceum, carried a resolution entering an emphatic protest against the proposal of the State Labor Government, as foreshadowed in the press, to allow the sale of intoxicating liquor in hotels up until 8 p. m., instead of 6 p. m., as at present.

The meeting also urged that "the democratic rights of the people to decide the liquor question for themselves by means of the referendum" be no longer withheld. Among the speakers was former Senator Wilson, who said that not a man or woman in the community would deny that the streets had been more fit to walk in since 6 o'clock closing had been introduced. The proposal to extend the hours was an iniquity. Former Senator Williams expressed the hope that there would be opposition to the payment of any compensation to the liquor trade in the event of prohibition being carried.

Addressing a meeting of men at the Y. M. C. A. offices, F. C. Middleton, secretary of the Business Man's Efficiency League, said that as a result of having spent £10,500,000 in alcoholic beverages last year, New South Wales had reaped a harvest of 19,000 commitments for drunkenness. The investigations being carried on by the Business Man's Efficiency League had shown that the business world in both the United States and Canada seemed to be solidly behind prohibition. Letters to the league had testified to a decided decrease of bad debts, to greater efficiency among employees, an increased tendency of workers to own their own homes, and so forth.

MORE NORTH CAROLINA COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Official figures issued by the state commissioner of agriculture, show that 787,144 bales of cotton were raised in the state in 1921, compared with 690,664 in 1920. Of the 65 counties producing cotton in the past year, 50 surpassed 1920 figures. This disproves reports of an extensive reduction in cotton acreage in North Carolina.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

From Oil Well to Lamp

Changes Crude Petroleum Goes Through in Refining

If you should see petroleum when it first comes from the well, and then think of the pure, clear liquid we burn in our lamps, you would wonder what has happened to it to bring about such a change. Once it is thick and dark. Now it is as clear as water in its appearance. So interesting is the process of refining or purifying this oil that I am sure you will enjoy thinking about it for a little while. The method used is that of one of the largest refineries in the United States at the time I visited it.

Over the hills and through the valleys of the "oil country" the crude petroleum is shipped in great tanks containing many barrels of the dark liquid. Or it may be "run" from the wells through pipe lines, being forced, often hundreds of miles, by powerful engines fitted out with pumps for that purpose and delivered into mammoth round reservoirs located near the refinery or the railway shipping point. One of the largest of these pipe lines is that which receives crude oil in the producing territory of western Pennsylvania and New York and delivers it in New Jersey at tidewater, where it is refined or imported.

From these big tanks the oil is taken to the stills, which are immense boilers, raised up above arches in which fires are built to heat the petroleum. At Olean, New York, these stills are ranged along in a great row, capable of receiving hundreds of barrels of the crude oil at a time.

Here the oil is boiled to free it from impurities, for, you know, there is no better way than boiling of ridding any kind of liquid from particles of matter which have in any way become mingled with it. The intense heat has the power of driving these little bits of impurity out, so that when the liquid is again brought to a rest they all lie at the bottom, although there are some substances which rise to the top, especially grease that has found its way into water.

Now comes a most interesting process. From the stills in which the oil is boiled, pipes lead away into long reservoirs that are well filled with water. In this reservoir, which may rightly be called a condenser, the various vapors arising from the oil that is being boiled in the stills are cooled and changed back again into liquid form. Some of these pipes are near the top or upper surface of the cooling tank, while others are lower down. Perhaps you wonder why this is so. But if you think a moment you will understand the reason why some of the pipes are higher than the others. During the process of boiling many light gases are released from the thick, crude petroleum. Of course, the lighter these gases are, the nearer to the top of the iron still they will be found. So pipes are located up where they may receive these vaporlike gases and conduct them out into the worm, or long pipe which is coiled round and round in the water tank or condenser.

Soon the cool water changes the gas to a liquid, and this begins to trickle out at the farther end of the condensing pipe. From this pipe the liquid goes to a receiving tank prepared for it. A little lower down another pipe receives the condensed gases that are a little heavier than the first, and so on down through the distilled products, until the heaviest have been taken out.

The first liquid that comes from the condenser has a specific gravity, or weight of about 85 degrees Baumé, while others may be as heavy as 70 degrees. In some refineries these products are all received in one tank. Where this is done the crude naphtha, as it is called, goes through a process of re-fractionation, in the course of which we get gasoline, naphtha, and benzene. Heavier than any of these is kerosene, which in the process of distillation as we have described it above comes from the condenser after the lighter products have been run off.

If you were making your first visit to an oil refinery, you would be surprised at the large number of carboys you would see, marked "sulphuric acid," and you might ask for what purpose this acid is used; and your answer would be that it is a helper in the refining and purifying process; for not yet is the oil as pure as it should be. Still other and more striking ordeals must it go through.

A little way from the condenser is a great tank elevated on timbers. Into this the oil is pumped. From the big glass carboys, sulphuric acid is taken and mingled with the oil, for this acid has the property of cutting out of the already partially refined oil impurities which might not be detected by the naked eye, but which would prevent its being used successfully were they to be retained in the finished oil. Then water is forced up into the bottom of the "agitator," as this tank is called, so that it seems to be boiling again. Through and through the oil is "washed," and at last it is ready for use.

But these are not the only products of the crude petroleum we saw pumped into the stills a little while ago. In the early days of oil refining, we were accustomed to finding on the ground near the stills, masses of thick, black stuff called "B. S.," or "bottom sediment." This was the residue from the refining process, the heaviest part of all, and it was not considered worth anything. It was not long, however, before chemists discovered that this "bottom sediment" had a great value, and they began to make out of it many products we now have, such as lubricating oils and greases, and the long list of similar articles in daily use. It would be difficult, indeed, to name all the various articles that are made from this material once considered worthless.

As is the case with all work we do,

the more careful we are about refining crude petroleum the better will be the results gained from its use. Every one who has any experience in driving an automobile, for example, knows how much better his car runs when the gasoline used is as free as possible from impurities. We get a better mileage and the engine does not become so loaded with carbon. It is the same way with the tractor, the gasoline engine, and all machines which depend upon gasoline or kerosene for their motive power. Men are working on engines which will, they hope, burn kerosene as well as they will gasoline and do as good service.

English Winter Bird Singers

If you go into a wood or a garden or anywhere in the summer, you can't help hearing all the joyful bird voices, singing away so happily. Then gradually, as the summer passes, the chorus gets less and less. This is because most of the little songsters have flown away over the seas to spend the winter in a warm country.

Robin Redbreast is one of the few birds who sings in the winter time. He doesn't sing at all in the summer—perhaps he likes to be heard all by himself and not with the big chorus of summer singers. So he begins his sweet little song when the leaves commence to fall in the autumn. All through the winter you may hear him on still days—he doesn't seem to mind how cold it is, but he dislikes windy, blustery days which blow his feathers about as he sings. Today I saw two cock robins sitting on a fence, looking at each other, and both singing a little. I felt sure each was saying, "My red waistcoat is just as fine as yours!"

Another bird who sings in the winter is the dipper, or water ouzel. He is a little black bird with a white waistcoat, and he lives by rivers and streams. He likes best to sit on a rock in the river where the water is rushing noisily over the stones close to his feet. Here he pours out his joyful and wild notes. If undisturbed, he flies up or down the river, always flying over the water, and as he flies he calls, "Chuk, chuk."

Some other birds, like the hedge accentor, the pied wagtail, and the skylark, sometimes sing a little if the weather is very fine and mild, but this is only because they think it is spring coming. The robin and the dipper are the only birds which always sing in winter.

Making Triangular Baskets

"What did you study today that especially interested you?" asked Mrs. Ryder as Gertrude removed her wraps upon her return from school.

"Well, we had a very interesting lesson about triangles with equal sides, for one thing," replied Gertrude. "That makes me think of some simple little baskets based on triangles with equal sides that I made when I was a girl," said Mrs. Ryder, searching in her work bag for her scissors as she spoke.

"Do show me how to make one," Gertrude eagerly exclaimed. "It's of main importance to fold your triangle neatly," said her mother as she drew a pattern on a piece of cardboard. "You will notice that the three sides of the triangle are exactly four inches long. Now instead of having only three points to the basket we will draw these extra tabs (see diagram) which will add three more points when properly pasted. Now using this diagram as a pattern and cutting on the heavy lines and folding on the dotted ones, you can make any number of baskets you wish. They may be made of any shade of lightweight cardboard. Then to give a

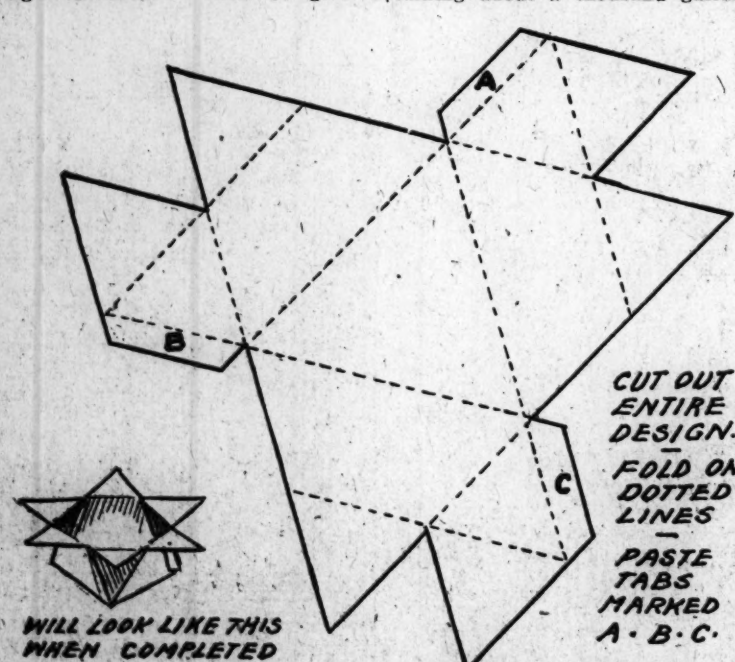


Diagram for making a triangular basket

finishing touch to the basket it would be rather pretty to run a narrow ribbon of contrasting shade just below the points and tie it in a neat bow. Try making one."

After Gertrude had finished her first basket, she found them not only pretty but such interesting things to make that she enthusiastically exclaimed, "I'm going to make a lot of them out of orange-colored cardboard and tie them with black ribbon. They will make such pretty favors for the little party we are going to give our teacher next week."

"I'd make them a little larger than this one, for that purpose," proposed her mother. "Perhaps triangles with seven-inch sides would be best. Then, of course, your extra points would have to be made to correspond in size."

The Queensland Bottle Tree

Australia is famous for its unique fauna and flora—unique because they are found nowhere else in the world; and their existence is a constant source of fascinating study to anyone interested in nature. There is probably no more interesting tree than the



When Betty shuts her eyes up tight, The rest of them will run!

Hide and Seek

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
What fun to play at Hide and Seek, Out in the summer sun!
When Betty shuts her eyes up tight,
The rest of them will run!

They hide behind all sorts of things,
And then at her they peek;
She surely will catch one of them—
Then it's his turn to seek!

What Do You Know About Flying?

Today let's have a guessing game about flying and see all the things we know about aviation. I've begun the game already you see, by saying "aviation." But I guess you know what "aviation" means and will tell me it is the name for the art of flying, which is correct.

What kind of airplanes fly over the water and can land on the water? Why flying boats or hydro-aeroplanes or seaplanes is the name given to airplanes that are used over the water. And seaplanes are made differently than the airplanes used in land flying because they have a different arrangement underneath so they can land safely on the water. The seaplanes rest on pontoons instead of wheels and if you ever see a seaplane rising from the water or descending, notice how smoothly the seaplane goes over the surface of the water. The seaplane can float on the water if it is necessary to stop the motor for a while.

Can you guess what kind of an instrument is used on an airplane or seaplane that is also used on a ship or steamboat? It is called a navigation instrument and it is the compass which has a needle that points toward the north and by looking at this compass an aviator can reckon, to some extent, which direction he is flying in. Beside the compass, the aviator has several other navigation instruments!

The Little Crab

I know a little crab
In a green sea pool,
He lives behind a rock
Where the water's cool.
His shell is of pink,
His legs are yellow;
He has round bright eyes—
Such a dear old fellow!
You should see him scamper 'round
On his sharp claw toes;
Forward, sideways, then back
In a flash he goes.
His floor is a carpet
C' moss green and red.
Through curtains of seaweed
He peeks out his head.
In the pool flows the tide;
Fills it to the brim,
Wayes dashing, foam thrashing
Doesn't bother him!
The sun shines glinting through the
pool;
Back the waves go;
Out scuttles Mr. Crab,
And runs to and fro!

The Slow-Poke

Dot was in the garden picking some everbearing strawberries for Mother. Her bowl filled rapidly, although she stopped often to examine and discard certain berries.

"Dad," she called finally, "some berries are partly eaten and some are soft—as if they had been licked."

Dad came and looked. "That's not

slow-poke. Why, he acts like a rubber band. He grows longer; then shorter. How close he stays to the ground. I wish I could see his feet."

"He has no real feet, Dot. He moves by expanding and contracting muscles on the under, flat side of his body."

"No wonder he is slow-poke. But, Dad, he's starting up the pan. How can he do that without anything to hold on by?"

"He glues himself on. See that

Hill Flyers

In eastern Canada every winter skis and snowshoes compete for first place. For many years one saw nothing but the Indian webbed "shoes," and then came along the Scandinavian wooden footrunner, luring one to indulge in a new and interesting sport. The difference is something like the difference between a motor boat and a canoe, and the snowshoe, for quiet hikes down the narrow snow-covered trails, will no doubt always hold its own.

But the four inseparables were not of an age and temperament that sought after the quiet, and skis they must have at any price. They got them. The first day they aimed for Fairy Lake, a beautiful little pond three miles from their home, famous for its hill. Being used to sports of every description they soon mastered the art of sliding forward on their seven-foot shoes and began to talk of their new accomplishment.

"This is sure easy, boys," shouted Fred. "To hear Bert Wiggins talk you'd think it took a college course to learn."

"Not much different from snow-shoeing," agreed Jack.

"Except when it comes to climbing hills," said Bobby. "My, but it's a trick to get up."

"Wait a jiffy. Don't halloo till you're out of the wood," warned Dick. "This is no skiing. This is just the preliminaries."

But Dick was right, as the rest realized when they had arrived at the lake. A dozen men and women were there ahead of them, and the way they came flying down that hill caused the newcomers to stare in consternation.

"Well, it looks easy, anyway," commented Fred at last. "If they can do it there is no reason why we can't."

So the four slipped their feet out of the thongs, and, shouldering their runners, plodded slowly upward. The hill was only 300 or 400 yards long, but quite as steep as the roof of a barn. Down the center grooves had been worn by the skis of the sliders, who kept in them without effort. It was the speed that dazzled the boys. They were sure that express trains did not go faster. It was all right on a toboggan, where you could lie down and hold on with your hands, but here there was absolutely nothing but the air to clutch at.

"I propose we begin about here," proposed Bobby, when they were quarter way up.

There was no remonstrance and they all dropped their skis and thrust their toes into the straps. Dick was the first to start down. He made about 50 feet and then sat down and took the rest of the journey in that position amidst the shouts of his companions. Fred followed and made the bottom gracefully, but the sudden slowing down on the level caused him to take a header. Bobby also fell, and Jack, prodding by his friends' mistakes, was the only one to accomplish the feat. How often afterward did they laugh over their first coasting stunt, on a little piece of a hill that they could take with their eyes shut and thinking of something else too! But small beginnings make great endings.

When they collected at the bottom they compared notes and found that it was all a matter of balance and confidence. One had to lean far forward in order to keep his feet from running away from him, and one had to expect to win out no matter what the seeming difficulty. "The moment I thought it was time for me to fall I fell," said Bobby.

So they returned, a little farther up this time, and tried again. What a difference! Fred alone fell, on account of getting his shoes crossed, and they began to feel the joy of the sport. Next trip they started three-quarters of the way up, only in deep, unmarked snow which precluded much speed, and finally they found themselves right at the top. Below them, far below it, appeared, lay the wee ice and snow-capped lake surrounded by evergreens; behind them stretched a white level of fields; overhead the sky was dazlingly blue. It was a glorious picture of a winter world.

But the boys paid little attention to the landscape. As they stood and peered down the declivity their recently awakened confidence began to falter. "It is no use thinking about it," interrupted Dick. "Here goes." And off he went. Just a thrust ahead with one foot and he was over the edge and gliding swiftly away from them. He was leaning far forward, feet close together, knees slightly bent, exactly the posture of the veterans beside them. Twice they thought he had lost his balance, but he recovered and swept magnificently on, not stopping before he had slipped into the woods at the far side of the pond. Then he turned and waved encouragement to the others.

Jack went next, and he too won out. But Fred disappeared half-way down in a whirl of snowdust and skis. He was on his feet soon enough to shout a word of encouragement to Bobby as he shot past, and then he climbed back to the top and ventured the coast again. Now he, too, brought victory out of defeat and joined the three on the pond.

"Isn't it a great sport!" declared Dick. "Better than tobogganing any day."

"Perhaps, when you get used to it," conceded Fred. "It feels so mighty queer not to have anything to grab hold of."

"It seems to me like flying in a dream," was Bobby's comment. "And tumbling in the snow is like a pillow-fight."

"Wait," went on Dick. "Did you fellows ever see them jump on skis?"

"Sure," replied Jack, "but not for mine, thanks."

"Just a matter of balance. You saw how quick we got on to this? Well, jumping can't be much harder. You wait."

The New Playmate

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The little thatched house just over the way
Has stood empty for years until yesterday,
When a furniture cart drew up in the road,
And two men climbed out, and began to unload.

There were cupboards and tables, and big easy chairs;
Then another cart came, and they carried upstairs
A tall rocking-horse and a pretty white bed
Where birdies were carved at the foot and the head.

And right on the top of the next load there sat
A rosy-cheeked boy with a plume in his hat.
He waved it and waved it, as high as could be.
"Hurrah!" then I cried, "here's a playmate for me!"

Tumbleweeds

If one crosses the western prairies of the great Arkansas valleys, and happens to be there in the fall, during a high wind, one may see a very strange sight. Antelopes, rabbits, prairie dogs, and sometimes even herds of cattle racing along the plains pursued by strange balls, nearly as tall as a man! These balls, when seen a little nearer seem to be masses of sticks stuck closely together. The plant that forms these balls is called the tumbleweed. Botanists call it *Cylindropuntia*. It belongs to a genus of plants that grow into a thick, round mass of small branches, attached to the roots each by a small stem, that, in the fall, becomes dry and brittle. As the autumn winds sweep over the prairies the stems of these plants break off and the tumbleweeds go leaping and bounding along, scattering their seeds as they go.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ANNUAL MEETING
OF GOLFERS HELD

Expected Action of United States Association in Regard to the St. Andrews Styrie Rule, Etc., Fails to Materialize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Expected action of the United States Golf Association in returning to the St. Andrews styrie rule, abolishing the penalty stroke for lost ball and out of bounds, and outlawing "freak" clubs, did not materialize at the annual meeting here Saturday. No action is to be taken, it was said, until after the meeting of the Western Golf Association here next Saturday.

J. P. Byers of the Allegheny Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was elected president to succeed H. B. Whitney of the Nassau Country Club, Lake Forest, Illinois, and W. D. Vandervoort, Morris Country Golf Club, Convent, New Jersey, were elected vice-presidents.

To maintain clean and true the fundamentals of the game will be the aim of the National Association, according to the policy outlined by President Byers, in his speech of acceptance. While it may be necessary in some cases, he said, to allow local rules, few real golfers will want to tamper with the game by such means.

Golfers of this country, he continued, are of the type who can accept the breaks of the game. They do not prefer to deprive it of its tests of skill and diversity, or of those never-ending uncertainties which are its chief charms, he said.

New clubs elected to active membership in the association numbered 24, to full membership, 39, making a total of 63 new clubs for the year. In previous years 17 was the highest number of new clubs admitted. The association now has 202 active members, 331 allied members, making a total of 533 clubs, according to the report of the executive committee.

Players in championship tournaments will have to be recommended by the association of which they are members. If a change in eligibility rules for amateurs, recommended by J. B. Standish of Lochmoor Club, Detroit, is adopted, as chairman of the eligibility committee he advocated the abolition of the present plan of permitting a player to submit three certified scores to prove his right to play. This change was recommended, said Mr. Standish, not with the view of discouraging any player who has a chance for the championship, but to reduce the field in justice to the best players.

If the field for the national amateur championship can be reduced to under 100 the preliminary round at 18 holes as played at St. Louis, Missouri, last year will be abolished, according to the reports of the tournament committee. While the preliminary round relieves congestion it was found an unsatisfactory burden on both the players and club.

Reducing the cost of golf was the chief topic of discussion at two meetings of the green sections committee in its first annual gathering. A plan to be worked out by the executive committee of the association for having memberships in the green section covered by the association membership fee. Dates for the United States national championship tournaments were announced as follows:

July 11 to 14—Open at Skokie Country Club, Chicago, Illinois.
September 4 to 9—Amateur at Country Club, Brookline, Massachusetts;
25 to 30—Women's at Greenbrier Golf Club, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Other officers elected were as follows:
C. S. Lee, Tuxedo Golf Club, Tuxedo, New York, secretary; E. S. Moore, National Golf Links of America, South Hampton, Long Island, New York, treasurer.

Those elected to the executive committee were: R. D. Lapham, San Francisco, California; J. R. Lemist, Denver, Colorado; J. D. Standish, A. D. Wilson, Haverford, Pennsylvania; T. B. Paine, Atlanta, Georgia; A. D. Buffinton, Fall River, Massachusetts; A. D. Locke, West Newton, Massachusetts; Bonner Miller, St. Louis, Missouri.
Six sectional state or recognized golf associations are on the ticket as follows:

R. A. Gardner, Chicago district; R. D. Lapham, California; J. R. Lemist, Trans-Mississippi; J. D. Standish, Michigan state; A. D. Buffinton, Intercollegiate Golf Association; Bonner Miller, Missouri Golf Association.

HAROLD BLOOMER
WINS EVERY BOUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Eighteen youthful fencers, who had never taken any part in competition, met for the glove given by Dr. G. M. Hammond, in a fols competition for preparatory fencers, at the New York Fencers Club, Saturday evening. Harold Bloomer of Columbia University, a younger brother of M. F. Bloomer, former intercollegiate champion, and Olympic candidate, proved the strongest, winning every one of his bouts, and showed that he is a possibility in more difficult competition.

On account of the large number of competitors, the entries were divided into three strips, with fencers of the two leaders qualifying for the finals. On the first strip were Harold Bloomer, Columbia University; Jules Devigne, Paterson High School; Max

Wochowitz, New York Turnverein; Frank Savaglia, McBurney School, New York; Curtis Woods, University of Pennsylvania, and Edward Ernst, Columbia University. Bloomer and Devigne qualified, defeating all the others without trouble.

On the second strip were Mirhan Ateshan, McBurney School; R. C. Brown, Yale University; Arthur Kelsey, Yale University; J. H. Rhodes, University of Pennsylvania; Edward Fureler, Paterson High School, and Dante Zirpoli, also of Paterson. Kelsey and Zirpoli were the winners.

The third included William Allers, University of Pennsylvania; H. S. Boulton, Yale University; John Fustes, Columbia University; M. L. Oliver, Yale University; Thomas Rusticus, Paterson High School, and Thomas Moore, McBurney School. The superior age of Fustes and Oliver, with the opportunity they have had to fence against the older members of the intercollegiate teams, made them the finalists from this strip.

In the final round Bloomer again showed his complete superiority by defeating each one of the other candidates. Jules Devigne came second, defeating Kelsey, Fustes and Oliver. Fustes won from Kelsey and Zirpoli, as did Oliver, while Zirpoli defeated Kelsey. Bloomer concluded his string without defeat, the other bouts were canceled.

BADGERS WIN THIRD
CONFERENCE GAME

Wisconsin Defeats Michigan Basketball Team in an Overtime Contest by Score of 18 to 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—The University of Wisconsin won its third Western Conference basketball game when it defeated the University of Michigan here in an overtime game by a score of 18 to 16. The Badgers won when Capt. C. F. Ceaser '22 scored on a long goal and Michigan failed to count on two free-throw tries in the overtime period.

The Badgers scored eight points before Michigan made its first point on a free throw. The Wolverines made only one field goal, and the half ended with Wisconsin leading, 12 to 6. The Badgers' short pass carried the ball into scoring territory repeatedly, but Michigan's defensive playing was strong.

Michigan took the offensive the second half and tied with the Badgers at 10 when Capt. W. B. Rea '22 shot. E. Ely '22, who had a long shot. Ceaser's goal, just before the game in the extra period, won for the Badgers. W. A. Taylor '22 scored 14 of Wisconsin's points. For Michigan, Ely, center, accounted for 11 points and figured strongly in advancing the ball. Captain Rea, Michigan, guarded well but failed to cage the ball on many long tries. The summary:

WISCONSIN MICHIGAN
Taylor, if. 12
Ceaser, if. 12
Gibson, if. 12
Williams, if. 12
Tebell, if. 12
Score—University of Wisconsin 18, University of Michigan 16. Goals from floor—Taylor 4, Ceaser 2, Williams 2, Gibson 2, Ely 2, Rea 2, Tebell 2. Goals from foul—Taylor 2, Ceaser 2, Williams 2, Gibson 2, Ely 2, Rea 2, Tebell 2. Free throws—Taylor 2, Ceaser 2, Williams 2, Gibson 2, Ely 2, Rea 2, Tebell 2. Referee—F. H. Young. Umpire—D. Molony.

KANSAS STATE
IS VICTORIOUS

Defeats the Washington University Basketball Team of St. Louis by 28-to-18 Score

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—The Kansas State Agricultural College basketball team defeated the Washington University team of St. Louis in a hard-fought game here Saturday night by a 28-to-18 score.

The Aggies took the lead only in the first half, and maintained it throughout the game, although the Red and Green rallied in the latter part of the first half and brought the count to 14 to 11 at the end of the half. The defensive play of the Aggies was the strongest feature of their game. They allowed the Red and Green only five field goals. The throwing of goals from foul by T. C. Thompson '22, Washington captain and right forward, was the feature of his team's game. He scored eight times in 10 attempts.

F. R. Williams '22, Aggie right forward, was high point man, scoring five goals from the field and four free throws in five attempts. The summary:

KANSAS STATE WASHINGTON U.
Wann, if. 12
Williams, if. 12
Gibson, if. 12
Hahn, if. 12
Foval, if. 12
Score—Kansas State Agricultural College 28, Washington University 18. Goals from floor—Williams 5, Weber 3, Bryan 2, Cowell 3, Thompson 8, Gibson 2, Foval 2, Hahn 2. Goals from foul—Williams 2, Bryan 2, Cowell 2, Thompson 8. Free throws—Williams 2, Bryan 2, Cowell 2, Thompson 8. Referee—B. C. Quigley.

HARVARD BEATS DALHOUSIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard varsity hockey team defeated Dalhousie College of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Saturday, in the Boston Arena, 4 to 1.

TILDEN TO COACH

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—W. T. Tilden '22, world's lawn tennis champion, will coach the University of Pennsylvania tennis team this season. He is a graduate of the university.

TWO CLUBS TIED
FOR THE TITLE

Union and Harvard University to Play Off for Massachusetts Class A Interclub Tourney

MASSACHUSETTS INTER-CLUB SQUASH RACQUETS

(Class A)	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard University	19	6	.760
Union Boat Club	19	6	.760
Boston A. A.	16	9	.640
Harvard Club	13	12	.520
Newton Center S. T. C.	4	21	.160
Tennis and Racquet	4	21	.160

(Class B)
Union Boat Club 23
Harvard Club 21
Milton S. R. Club 10
Harvard University 12
Neighborhood Club 7
Boston A. A. 16
Newton Center S. T. C. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although the official schedule for the Class A interclub squash racquet championship of the Massachusetts Association came to a close Saturday, it will not be until January 28 that the winner of the title will be known, as the Union Boat Club made a remarkable finish against the Harvard University team, taking four of the five matches played, thus tying the Crimson for the championship, each team having won 19 matches and lost 6.

When these teams met Saturday on the courts of the Union Boat Club, Harvard was leading the standing by three matches and all the Crimson needed to do was to win to get the title; but E. M. Hinkle '23 was the only man who could defeat one of the Oarsmen and he won from W. S. Howe in five hard-fought sets, 11-15, 18-16, 15-11, 13-16, 15-13.

Boston Athletic Association finished in third place, three matches ahead of the Harvard Club, which won the championship the two previous years. The Newton Center Squash Tennis Club and the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club tied for sixth place. The results of the Class A matches Saturday follow:

Harvard at Union B. C.
C. C. Peabody, Union, defeated Malcolm Bradley, Harvard, 15-6, 8-15, 15-6, 10-15, 15-12.
M. T. Wendell, Union, defeated M. C. McK. Key, Harvard, 14-16, 11-15, 15-9, 15-11, 16-13.
C. J. Linnehan Jr., Union, defeated M. P. Baker, Harvard, 15-18, 15-12, 15-11, 15-10.
Barrett Harwood, Union, defeated R. E. Smith, Harvard, 11-15, 15-12, 15-9, 15-12.
E. M. Hinkle, Harvard, defeated W. S. Howe, Union, 11-15, 18-16, 15-11, 13-16, 15-13.

Boston A. A. at Harvard Club
F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club, defeated R. A. Powers, Boston, 15-13, 10-15, 15-12, 15-13.
Harold Pillington, Boston, defeated G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club, 15-12, 18-17, 13-15, 16-18, 15-13.
P. E. Callahan, Harvard Club, defeated P. B. Pillington, Boston, 16-6, 17-14, 18-17.
W. C. Bowditch, Boston, defeated O. T. Russell, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-13, 15-7.
C. A. Wakefield, Boston, defeated R. B. Wigwag, Harvard Club, 15-13, 15-13, 15-15, 15-12, 15-13.

Newton at Tennis and Racquet.
R. H. I. Gammell, Tennis and Racquet, defeated P. M. Goddard, Newton Center, 15-10, 15-12, 11-15, 15-13.
T. B. Townsend, Tennis and Racquet, defeated J. W. Cooke, 15-12, 15-13, 15-13.
H. B. Shaw, Tennis and Racquet, defeated R. C. Cooke, 18-15, 15-11, 15-5.
E. S. Church, Newton Center, defeated R. W. Emmons, 20, Tennis and Racquet, 10-15, 15-7, 15-10, 11-15, 15-13.
R. C. Bray, Newton Center, defeated P. B. Wharton, Tennis and Racquet, 15-8, 18-15, 9-15, 15-10.

Union Boat Club continues to lead the Class B standing and should win the title next Saturday, as the Oarsmen are leading the Harvard Club by two matches and will face the Neighborhood Club while Harvard is playing the Milton Squash Racquet Club. Both Harvard and Union made clean sweeps against Boston Athletic Association and Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, respectively, on Saturday, while Milton Squash Racquet Club won all four games played with the Neighborhood Club, one match being postponed. The summary:

CLASS B
Union Boat Club at Newton Center
H. I. Badger Jr., Union, defeated A. R. Holt, Newton Center, 15-12, 15-6, 15-12.
R. B. Wallace, Union, defeated H. W. Marshall, Newton Center, 18-16, 15-10, 15-7.
Ralph May, Union, defeated G. H. Fernald, Newton Center, 15-6, 15-8, 15-10.
A. H. Marlow, Union, defeated C. E. Masters, Newton Center, 15-8, 15-13, 15-10.
T. K. Richards, Union, defeated E. A. Andrews, Newton Center, 3-1.

Harvard Club at Boston A. A.
F. G. Boggs, Harvard Club, defeated J. J. Dyer, Boston, 18-16, 17-18, 15-15, 15-15, 15-12.
H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, defeated W. M. Bullivant, Boston, 15-8, 15-6, 15-5.
P. B. Watson Jr., Harvard Club, defeated W. H. Russell, Boston, 15-8, 15-10, 17-16.
J. H. Hutchins, Harvard Club, defeated H. C. Johnson, Boston, 15-11, 15-8, 15-15, 15-12.

C. F. Eaton, Harvard Club, defeated L. B. Harding, Boston, 11-15, 17-16, 15-11, 15-10.
Neighborhood at Milton
H. D. Minot, Milton, defeated M. A. Blackman, Neighborhood, 13-15, 18-17, 15-11, 15-12.
C. P. Clifford, Milton, defeated Richard Blackman, Neighborhood, 12-15, 15-10, 15-12, 15-15, 15-11.
W. E. Wood, Milton, defeated R. V. Wakeman, Neighborhood, 15-12, 17-14, 15-8.

Warland Wight, Milton, defeated H. S. Barker Jr., Neighborhood, 15-12, 15-11, 14-17, 15-12.

COWARD BEATS CORDIER

NEW YORK, New York—T. R. Coward of the Yale Club defeated A. J. Cordier, also of the Yale Club, in the final round of the United States national handicap singles squash tennis tournament, Saturday, 15-9.

12-15, 9-15, 15-6, 15-9. It was the most exciting match ever played on the Yale Club courts. Cordier is the junior champion and was handicapped at minus 10, while Cordier is a former national senior champion and was handicapped at minus 8.

PENNSYLVANIA
DEFEATS YALE

Eli's Five Proves to Be No Match for the Champions of the Intercollegiate Basketball League

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—University of Pennsylvania, champions for 1921, opened their intercollegiate Basketball League championship defense Saturday night at Weightman Hall with the Yale University five as their opponents and the Elis proved to be no match for the Red and Blue which won by the onesided score of 36 to 16.

Capt. W. C. Grave '22 is evidently the man who is going to take former Capt. D. J. McNichol's place as the four-goal shooter for the Red and Blue this year and he started in very well by making 8 against Yale. In addition he threw four goals from the floor, giving him a total of 16 points for the game, or just the same as the Yale team total. C. H. Baither '23S was the high scorer for Yale with eight points. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA YALE
Huntzinger, Goldblatt, if. 16
Rosenast, Lang, if. 16
Grave, Brjden, if. 8
Miller, Drennon, if. 8
Voegelin, Sullivan, if. 8
Score—University of Pennsylvania 36, Yale University 16. Goals from floor—Rosenast 5, Grave 4, Voegelin 3, Miller 2 for Pennsylvania; Hias 2, Baither 1 for Yale. Goals from foul—Grave 3 for Pennsylvania; Baither 6, Kerner 3, Caswell for Yale.

YALE IS WINNER
OVER PRINCETON

Elis Defeat Orange and Black in a Fast Hockey Match Requiring Overtime Periods

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON HOCKEY STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Yale	1	0	1.000
Harvard	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	1	.000

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—In the most exciting and closest hockey game ever played in the local arena, the Yale varsity team defeated the Princeton varsity in the first of the "Big Three" championship series here Saturday night by a score of 4 to 3. Two overtime periods of five minutes each were required to decide the issue.

Early in the game it looked as if Princeton would win as F. L. Corcoran '22 shot a goal for the Orange and Black in the first period and early in the second period scored another. With the score 2-to-0 against them, the Elis seemed to wake up and Capt. C. A. Griscom '22 and Fergus Reid Jr. '24S, each scored a goal for Yale before the period ended.

The third period found Burnham scoring for Princeton and Captain Griscom again tying the score for Yale. No score was made in the first overtime period; but the second was only 1m. 38. advanced when Reid shot the winning goal on a pass from William Chisholm 2d, '24. The summary:

YALE PRINCETON
Shiras, if. 12
Foster, if. 12
Murray, if. 12
Griscom, if. 12
Spalden, if. 12
Bell, if. 12
Maxwell, if. 12
Score—Yale University 4, Princeton University 3. Goals—Reid 2, Griscom 2 for Yale; Corcoran 2, Burnham for Princeton. Referee—McKinnon and Sands. Time—Three 15m. periods and two 5m. periods.

IOWA STATE WINS BY CLOSE SCORE

Defeats the University of Oklahoma Basketball Team on Saturday by 25 Goals to 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—Iowa State College basketball team was extended to the limit here Saturday to win from the University of Oklahoma five by the close score of 25 to 21. Iowa State's lead was never more than six points during the entire game and that at the close of the first half with the score 14 to 8.

C. E. Waite '22, Oklahoma captain and center, was the high-score man with 10 points, one field goal and eight goals from fouls while Capt. J. M. Currie '22, Iowa State guard, followed second with nine counters, one field goal and seven free throws.

Iowa State worked the five men defense to far better advantage than Oklahoma but Oklahoma's goal shooting was superior to that of the visitors. Had the visitors averaged as high in accurate shots as Oklahoma the score would have been more onesided. The summary:

IOWA STATE OKLAHOMA
Faxon, Lahe, if. 12
Greene, if. 12
Innes, if. 12
Woodward, if. 12
Currie, if. 12
Score—Iowa State College 25, University of Oklahoma 21. Goals from floor—Lahe 2, Greene 2, Innes 2, Woodward, Currie for Iowa State; Waite, Morse, James, Bonebrake, Gilmer, Cooke for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Currie 7 for Iowa State; Waite 3, Gilmer for Oklahoma. Referee—C. P. Bondurant.

COLUMBIA WINS
BY SINGLE POINT

Defeats Cornell in Intercollegiate Basketball Game When J. H. Luther Throws Foul Try

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University basketball team scored an unexpected victory over Cornell University, 23 to 22, Saturday evening, in their first home game of the intercollegiate Basketball League season.

The result was not settled until the last half minute of play, when G. F. Pulley '22, who had been shooting foul goals for the home team with fair success, made a perfect shot for the needed point.

At the start, Cornell took the lead and held it throughout the first half, largely through the faultless scoring of J. H. Luther '23 from the foul line, together with the defensive play of E. H. Cornish '22. The score at the end of the half was Cornell 16, Columbia 11.

But from the start of the second the advantage was reversed, and after N. H. Smith '24 had taken the center position for Columbia, leaving Capt. L. R. Watson '22 free to play on the defense against Luther, the combination proved even stronger, and only one exceedingly fortunate floor goal was scored by Cornell in the second half. This tied the score at 22 to 22, and Pulley's foul goal settled the matter.

Both teams played a very fast game, especially in the final minutes, and there was little individual star work, team playing being the keynote of the entire game. The summary:

COLUMBIA CORNELL
Mullen, if. 12
Luther, if. 12
Porter, if. 12
Watson, Smith, if. 12
Reilly, Watson, if. 12
Pulley, if. 12
Score—Columbia University 23, Cornell University 22. Goals from floor—Luther 2, Porter 2, Watson 2, Smith 2, Reilly 2, Pulley 2 for Columbia; Porter 2, Luther 2, Cornish 2, Barkalee for Cornell. Goals from foul—Pulley 5 for Columbia; Luther 8 for Cornell. Referee—J. M. O'Shea. Umpire—H. D. Swihart, Yale. Time—Two 20m. periods.

PENNSYLVANIA AND
YALE DIVIDE HONORS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Yale University and University of Pennsylvania divided the honors in their dual swimming meet and water-polo game here Saturday night, 32 to 21, and the Red and Blue winning at water-polo, 45 to 13. It was the first time Pennsylvania has defeated Yale at polo in three years.

The champions showed up as strongly as usual at swimming, capturing three of the individual races as well as the relay. W. L. Jelliffe '23 was high scorer for Yale with 7 points. P. E. Gentner '24 led for Pennsylvania with a first and a second place for 8 points. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by W. L. Jelliffe, Yale; P. E. Gentner, Pennsylvania, second; L. L. Holst, Pennsylvania, third. Time—25½s.
100-Yard Dash—Won by P. E. Gentner, Pennsylvania; C. D. Pratt, Yale, second; L. L. Holst, Pennsylvania, third. Time—57s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by H. R. Marshall, Yale; W. N. Bradner, Yale, second; L. R. Betsch, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 43s.
Fancy Dive—Won by M. F. Armstrong, Pennsylvania; P. H. Crane, Yale, second; W. N. Bradner, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 43s.
Plunge for Distance—Won by B. J. Wood, Yale, 75ft. in 45½s.; F. W. Kohler, Pennsylvania, second, 75ft. in 52s.; J. B. Bursik, Pennsylvania, third, 75ft. in 58s.
Relay Race—Won by Yale University (R. P. Solley, D. B. Gauss, C. D. Pratt, W. L. Jelliffe). Time—1m. 41½s.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS
ARE EASY WINNERS

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University swimmers made their initial appearance in the intercollegiate Swimming Association championship season of 1921-22 here Friday afternoon and defeated the College of the City of New York in the latter's tank, 46 to 7. City College reversed the result in the water polo game by winning it, 41 to 19.

In only one event, the fancy dive, was City College able to place a man in second place. In this event Solomon Joseph '23 was second with 94.1 points, Louis Balbach '23 winning the event for Columbia with 99.9 points. The summary of the swimming meet follows:

50-Yard Dash—Won by O. H. Lang, Columbia; W. S. Knebel, Columbia, second; Irving Ashworth, City College, third. Time—27s.
100-Yard Dash—Won by Walter Eberhardt, Columbia; Rothschilds, Columbia, second; Burke, City College, third. Time—1m. 9s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by Paul Bernard, Columbia; C. L. Lang, Columbia, second; Dundis, City College, third. Time—3m. 3½s.
Fancy Dive—Won by Louis Balbach, Columbia, 99.9 points; Solomon Joseph, City College, second, 94.1 points; A. F. DePronce, Columbia, third, 80.2 points.

Plunge for Distance—Won by William Mahar, Columbia, 73ft.; Carter, Columbia, second, 71ft.; Harold Fink, City College, third, 66ft.
Relay Race—Won by Columbia University (W. S. Knebel, A. L. Chrystal, O. H. Lang, Walter Eberhardt). Time—2m. 34s.

VICTORIA DEFEATS
SEATTLE EASILY

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	P. C.
Victoria	6	1	5	.545
Vancouver	5	0	6	.500
Seattle	5	1	6	.454

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Victoria defeated Seattle here Friday

night in their Pacific Coast Hockey League championship game by a score of 5 to 2. The game opened slowly, with both teams showing good combination play, but finding very powerful defenses opposite them.

No score was made during the first period, but three goals were scored in the second period, two by Victoria and one by Seattle. The feature of this play was a brilliant goal by Harry Meeking, unassisted. The final period found Victoria completely outplaying Seattle and scoring three goals to only one for the other team. Meeking, Frederickson and Halderston starred for the winners, with Boyston and Briden doing the best work for the losers. The summary:

VICTORIA SEATTLE
W. Loughlin, Dundardale, if. 12
Frederickson, Halderston, if. 12
Meeking, if. 12
Dundardale, Halderston, if. 12
Loughlin, if. 12
Johnston, if. 12
Fowler, if. 12
Score—Victoria 5, Seattle 2. Goals—Frederickson 2, Meeking, Johnson, Halderston for Victoria; Morris, Walker for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PRINCETON WINS
BY SINGLE POINT

Defeats Dartmouth College in a Hard-Fought Basketball Game by a Score of 27 to 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Dartmouth's varsity basketball five lost a fast game to Princeton University Friday night, mainly because of fouls by Green players which enabled the Tiger players to forge ahead in each half, and win finally, with the score of 27 to 26. Despite perfect shooting from the goal line, T. H. Cullen '23 was unable to cope with the Princeton lead.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIA'S GRAIN SELLING CONDITIONS

Transition From Federal Wheat Pool System to State Control Attended by Difficulties, Particularly Price Maintenance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The transition from a federal wheat pool system, comprising all the grain states and compulsory in character, to the new plan whereby the states practically make their own arrangements for marketing wheat, has been attended with many difficulties. Not the least of these has been the attempt to keep the price of wheat for home consumption up to 9 shillings a bushel until the end of 1921.

As the state premiers agreed in conference to this home consumption price, the farmers are striving to maintain the agreement in spite of the fact that new wheat has been selling freely at country sidings at as low as four shillings per bushel, which is equal to 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d. on rail at Sydney. This competition will probably result in the price of the remaining old wheat dropping to about 4s. 10½d. a bushel.

The rural interests in this state have been successful in obtaining the rejection in the Legislative Council of the Wheat Marketing Bill, brought forward by the Labor Government for the purpose of enforcing a compulsory state pool. The position now is that New South Wales farmers are conducting a voluntary pool on cooperative lines for the collective marketing of their wheat. Voluntary pools have also been established in South Australia and Victoria, and in Western Australia the compulsory pool is under cooperative control.

Central Committee Planned

The voluntary pools in each state will come under the offer of the Commonwealth Government to pay 3s. per bushel for wheat delivered at country stations and an additional 8d. per bushel to the committee in charge of the voluntary pool for the payment of rail freight and handling charges. Arrangements are being made by the states to conduct all selling and chartering through a central committee, consisting of a representative from each state. This will prevent the states coming into competition with each other for overseas freight and will prevent the playing of one state against another.

There is a possibility of Australian wheat being supplied to Russia for the relief of her starving people. The Commonwealth Government may decide to assist by supplying free grain, though it is more likely that plans will be made for the utilization of the large stocks of meat acquired by the Imperial Government under its purchase scheme from New Zealand and Australia, and now lying in English stores. Meanwhile a Shanghai firm which has been acting as commission agent for the All-Russian Farmers Union has requested a quotation by cable for the shipment of 32,000 tons of wheat, of fair average quality, to Vladivostok.

South African Duties

Shippers of flour to South Africa are complaining of the effects of the anti-dumping duty imposed by the South African Government on flour. The agreement between the Australian states for the maintenance of the home consumption price at 9s., while wheat for export is sold more or less at the world's parity, brings the Australian shippers temporarily under this penalty clause. Exports of flour to South Africa have been relatively small but October shipments from Victoria amounted to 100,000 bushels.

The taxpayers of New South Wales have reason for amazement at the announcement that the state wheat commission, which was part of the compulsory pooling plan in the past, overpaid the farmers to the extent of about £600,000 on the 1915-16 and 1916-17 pools. This extraordinary miscalculation in bookkeeping cannot be laid at the door of the present Labor Government, but their haste to emphasize this fact has also served to make more apparent the probability that overpayments on the 1920-21 pool will represent £400,000. The latter overpayments are said to have been caused by the action of the Labor Government in guaranteeing the wheat growers 2s. 6d. a bushel in addition to the 5s. guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government, the £400,000 representing the difference between the guarantee and the price actually realized. The three pools will probably represent a loss of £1,000,000, which must be borne by the taxpayers of the state. It is small wonder that the legislative council rejected the government's project for another compulsory pool.

DONETZ COAL MINES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—A certain improvement is recorded in the coal mines of the Donetz district. The output, still far below the figure prior to the revolution, amounted to 36,000,000 pounds in October, of which 30,000,000 came from the nationalized concerns.

IMPROVING SHANGHAI HARBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SHANGHAI, China—The Shanghai Harbor Investigation Commission's Report, now issued, recommends the immediate expenditure of £2,000,000 upon the harbor, including improvements to landing stages, increasing berthing facilities, and dredging to enable ships drawing 23 feet of water to enter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

H. B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in a statement to the stockholders, announces that the 9 per cent annual dividend rate, established with the July payment last year, was earned with a substantial margin.

During recent years the canning industry in Chile has developed to such an extent that there are very few articles of preserved foodstuffs that cannot be supplied by the native canners, reports United States Vice-Consul Clarence H. Doughty. The importation of canned fruits and vegetables is gradually decreasing, as the use of the domestic product increases.

The exchange of bank checks at all clearing houses of the United States during 1921 amounted to \$338,198,351, a decrease of 25½ per cent over 1920.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has announced a 10 per cent reduction in freight rates on several commodities. This is in addition to the already established reductions.

Speaking before the National Shoe Retailers Association in Chicago, Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, of Harvard, predicted a substantial improvement in most lines of business during 1922 but warned against the danger of inflation. Discussing the "cost of doing business" he brought out that such costs in shoe trade required 26 per cent of net sales in 1920 compared with an average of 24 per cent in 1919 and 1918.

The Royal Holland Lloyd Agency announces that the Limburgia and the Brabantia will be replaced in the Amsterdam-South American trade by two new ships, the Orania and the Flandria, of 17,000 tons each.

DIFFICULTIES OF POLISH SHIPPING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG, Freetown—The Polish Navigation Company, one of the great Polish-American shipping concerns, got into financial trouble when the first-formed Polish-American freight company was put under sequestration a few months ago. This situation is not to be imputed to faults in the management, but only to the general business crisis.

The unforeseen decrease in the passenger traffic between Danzig and New York and the impossibility of covering the high working expenses heavily weighed on a small company, only recently formed. This case is not an isolated one. Great American freight companies, like the United States Mail Steamship Company, which collaborates with the Norddeutsche Lloyd, also suffers from the same crisis. This loss will be much felt by Poland, which only succeeded in forming this company at the cost of great sacrifices from all classes of her population. The consequences are not to be overlooked, and it is feared that the little man no more will risk his savings in enterprises of that kind.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIAN TRADING COMPANY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Several Polish banking managers recently visited Prague with a view to negotiating with the representatives of the banking and industrial concerns of Tzecho-Slovakia regarding the floating of a joint stock company to trade with Poland and Russia. This company, with a capital of about 5,000,000,000 Tzecho-Slovakian crowns will have its registered offices in Prague and Warsaw. The financial circles of Poland, the Tzech banks, ceramic enterprises, oil concerns and agricultural implement manufacturers are expected to participate.

The commercial transactions with Russia will especially be affected by the medium of the 31 branches of the "Banka Kredytowa" of Warsaw, which for the greater part are located along the Russo-Polish boundary and with which the representatives of the Soviet government have recently entered into commercial touch.

COTTON CONSUMED DURING DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton consumed during December amounted to 511,800 bales of lint and 41,688 of linters, compared with 285,292 of lint and 27,237 of linters consumed in December a year ago, the Census Bureau announces.

Cotton on hand December 31 in consuming establishments was 1,737,771 bales of lint and 167,862 of linters, compared with 1,251,122 bales of lint and 238,311 of linters, and in public storage and at compresses 55,177,266 bales of lint and 171,303 of linters, compared with 5,623,646 of lint and 337,198 of linters.

Imports for December were 60,936 bales, compared with 25,890 a year ago. Exports in December amounted to 639,835 bales, including 434 of linters, compared with 788,573 bales including 3199 of linters in December a year ago.

NATIONAL BISCUIT REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The National Biscuit Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1921, net earnings of \$5,677,461, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$13.48 per share on the common stock. This compares with \$5,543,120 or \$13.02 a share in 1920.

Income acct. 1921 1920
Net earnings \$5,677,461 \$5,543,120
Preferred dividends 1,736,215 1,736,215
Balance 3,941,246 3,806,905
Common dividends 2,844,539 2,844,539
Surplus 1,096,707 1,002,366

LONDON VIEW OF STERLING'S RISE

Advance of 40 Cents in Exchange in Short Time Arouses Unusual Amount of Interest—Other Financial Movements

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Far and away the most absorbing matter of financial interest in the first half of December was the continuous rise in the dollar value of the pound sterling, a rise that attained the dimensions of 40 cents within two months. The movement provoked curiosity in quarters not usually interested in the exchange except in the most general way, and as usual anxious inquirers as to the why and wherefore of the jump and as to the prospects of its continuation or permanence were annoyed at getting no satisfaction from professional dealers in exchange.

These invariably fall back on reference to "supply and demand" as the only trustworthy explanation of what has already happened, and resolutely refuse to prophesy even a day ahead. The accepted belief is that, as in the fall of 1920, the old seasonal supply of sterling had accompanied the autumnal shipments of grain and cotton to Europe, the customary ebb and flow of pre-war times had been reestablished in spite of the vast change that had transferred the permanent cash, discharged from the current balance of indebtedness from one side of the Atlantic to the other.

Miscalculation on Bills

The check to industry and the fall in prices reduced the volume and still more the value of European purchases, and those who had counted on abundance of bills on London in the closing months of the year found that their calculations were out. As the more "shorts" cover themselves the less shortage remains to be covered, there was no disposition among the better informed in London to make a great song over the improvement in the gold value of the pound sterling, greatly welcome as it was. In a mail letter it is incumbent to leave it at that, as representing the City view as it was after the culmination of the advance just before the middle of December.

Impoverished as the British community undoubtedly is, and feeling the condition when the collection of the heavy direct taxes is being accelerated, the absorption of new investment issues remains unchecked. After a series of small offerings, which were quickly subscribed, the Indian Government came into the market as a borrower of the considerable sum of £10,000,000, the security being 5½ per cent bonds, repayable in 10 years from next January and offered at 93½ per cent.

Terms on New Loan

This gives a flat income return of 5½ per cent. These terms did not make the new loan look superior to the 7 per cent issued by the Indian Government last April, but the appetite for first-class investments is too insatiable to allow questions of relative yield to stand in the way of ready applications, and the lists closed little more than 24 hours after they had opened.

Following the public acknowledgment on the part of William Beardmore & Co., the leading makers of naval armaments on the Clyde, that the suppression of dividends and the conservation of large amounts of earned profits, was due to the cancellation of admiralty orders for a battle cruiser, armor and guns, came the belated report and accounts for 1920 of Vickers, an equally distinguished and well-equipped naval construction company. It pays no dividend for 1920, and gives little ground for hope that this year will be more productive.

Withholding Dividend

In the case of Vickers the withholding of an ordinary dividend was more a matter of necessity than of pure prudence, for after the inevitable writing down of stocks of finished goods, work in progress and raw materials, the earnings of 1920 were too scanty to allow of anything but a show of a distribution on the ordinary share capital, which now runs to £12,315,500. Fortunately a large proportion of this is not engaged on the armament side of a widely diversified undertaking; indeed, roughly five-twelfths of it can safely be ascribed to the railway equipment and electrical engineering branches, and a good deal more is devoted to purely peaceful production.

Still a big part of the capital and like shops, of little use save for warlike work, seem condemned to idleness, while the languor of home and the distribution of foreign markets, to say nothing of the assiduity of German competitors, offer little prospect that the peaceful departments can support themselves and also atone for the sterility of the naval building slips and the armor-rolling mills. But nations and the world have never gained, as they promise to do from the Washington Conference, without individual enterprise enduring some hardship.

Allowance to Railways

One of the new tribunals, instituted by the Railways Act passed a few months ago, has found its first work in considering and approving the distribution among the numerous claimants of £24,500,000 payable by the government on the last day of the year.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 5, Mass.

as compensation for excessive wear and tear of the roads during the war. The total award is £60,000,000, half to be paid this December and half 12 months later. Of the first £30,000,000, £5,000,000 is allotted as additional allowances to railways recognized to have suffered special disabilities, physical and financial; £500,000 goes to the small local lines which are still a feature in the railway map of Great Britain, and the balance is what has now been apportioned.

Optimists are regarding this compensation almost as a windfall, forgetting that claims compromised for £60,000,000 were at one time estimated at £130,000,000, though the railway companies never admitted or denied the propriety of this estimate. The railway companies refuse absolutely to venture any opinion as to the probable financial outcome of this year; they say frankly that, as only four months have elapsed since they regained control of their properties, and that as they are working on rate schedules enforced by the government and admitted to be in excess of what depressed industry can bear, they have not ascertained their bearings.

Common sense and a recollection of the invariably conservative character of British railway finance lead to the conclusion that when the first dividends for 1921 come to be declared, shareholders should be grateful if they receive anything reasonably approaching the dividends of the control period, which on the average came out about the 1913 standard. Oddly enough, a railway ordinary stock which in pre-war times was regarded as immeasurably distant from the dividend list, and as a purely speculative counter, has now come to be looked on as prospective dividend payer.

ISSUES LISTED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Listings in New York Decreased During 1921, but Bonds Showed a Great Gain

NEW YORK, New York—Listings on the New York Stock Exchange during 1921 aggregated \$2,179,374,245, compared with \$2,422,989,995 in 1920; \$1,350,407,450 in 1919, \$821,261,335 in 1918 and \$3,047,369,555 in 1917. Bonds listed in 1921 totaled nearly twice as much as in the previous year, amounting to \$1,315,654,300, against \$684,915 in 1920; \$460,599,000 in 1919 and \$412,659,000 in 1918.

Stock listings in 1921, however, fell far below 1920, totaling \$863,919,945 against \$1,738,075,495. The 1921 figure was composed in part of \$79,113,000 railroad stock and \$26,700,000 public utility stock, and in the latter total the chief item is \$99,819,500 stock of the American Telephone Company. The balance is made up of \$57,993,295 industrial and miscellaneous listings, the largest of which was \$115,000,000 stock of the Standard Oil Company, listed in the first six months. The largest listing in this group in the last six months was \$30,000,000 common stock of the Producers & Refiners Corporation, and another important listing was \$15,000,000 stock of Kansas & Gulf Company.

Listings of foreign government bonds included French, Belgian, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Swiss, Brazil, Chile, and various city issues to the amount of \$520,000,000 in 1921, against \$390,000,000 in 1920. There were no foreign loans listed in 1919. In 1918 \$143,587,000 foreign issues were listed; in 1917 they amounted to \$420,093,000 and in 1916 \$1,219,500,000.

Besides foreign loans there were \$319,720,000 railroad bonds, among which were \$60,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, \$44,000,000 Seaboard Air Line and \$75,000,000 Canadian railway issues. In the year bond total are also included \$328,741,000 industrial and miscellaneous bonds and \$156,193,000 public utility issues.

IMPROVEMENT AT PORT OF EDINBURGH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—There are signs of expanding trade at the docks of Leith, the port of Edinburgh. The arrivals during November 410 vessels, aggregating 152,569 tons, compared with 225 vessels, with a total of 128,796 tons in November, 1920. There has been an important increase in the coal traffic, 106,338 tons being exported during the month, against 5947 tons a year ago.

Increases are also reported in pig iron and sulphate of ammonia, but a falling off in oils and malleable iron. There were considerable increases in the import of sugar, fruit, oilcake, hemp, fish (fresh and cured) and butter. Grain imports for November came to 24,211 tons, which was a decrease of 2717 tons, and there were decreases noted in the imports of flour and meal, cement, wood, and guano.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of the Clearing House banks and trust companies for last week show that they hold \$16,158,300 in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$40,585,870 from the previous week.

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SIGNS OF GREATER BUILDING ACTIVITY

Steady Increase in Operations Culminating With Fine December Report Taken to Indicate Big Construction Year

BOSTON, Massachusetts—December building reports further confirm the expectation for increasing activity in construction this year. December contracts in the twenty-seven northeastern states of the United States, as reported by F. W. Dodge Company, amounted to more than for any previous December, with the exception of December, 1919. The total amount of these contracts was \$198,518,000, an increase of 3 per cent over the November figure, whereas December usually shows a decline from November. The closing month of 1921 showed an increase of 98 per cent over the corresponding month of 1920.

The total amount of construction contracts let during 1921 was \$2,359,018,000, only 8 per cent under the 1920 total. It is doubtful whether any other business fared so well in 1921 as the construction industry as a whole, even though the volume of construction has been unevenly distributed as to classes of projects and as to locality.

The predominating factor in the year's program was residential building, which amounted to \$880,052,000, which was 37 per cent of the 1921 total, and represented an increase of 54 per cent over residential construction. Public works and utilities took second place, amounting to \$459,184,000, or 19 per cent of the year's total. Other important items were: Business buildings, \$336,920,000, or 14 per cent; educational buildings, \$242,562,000, or 10 per cent (this figure representing a very considerable increase in number of projects and in total value over 1920); and industrial buildings, \$173,325,000, or 7 per cent of the year's total.

Confirmation of Revival

The remarkably good showing of the month of December, following the good records of the four previous months, gave added confirmation of the revival of construction activity. Every present indication is that 1922 will see a measurably larger volume of construction than the program carried through in 1921.

The principal factors favorable to a big construction year are the still unsatisfied demand for building of every class and the steadily increasing amount of money available for investment in construction projects. These factors are not uniformly favorable everywhere. Recovery in recent months has been rapid in the east and very slow in the central west. This unevenness in the rate of recovery may be expected to continue well into 1922. The recovery of general prosperity in the central west will continue to be slow, and general business conditions in that section will retard speedy revival of construction activity, particularly in agricultural communities.

While it is reasonable to expect increased activity in every class of construction projects, it is probable that residential building will again predominate. Public works, business buildings and educational buildings, all of which made good records for activity in 1921, may be expected to continue at a satisfactory rate. Even industrial buildings, which special class is likely to be about the last to return to a normal rate of activity, should show an increase over 1921.

Three Billion Dollar Total

The records of construction that were contemplated during the past three years indicate that the community comprised within the F. W. Dodge Company's territory (including about three-fourths of the total construction of the country) has collectively worked toward a \$3,000,000,000 total each year. The average accomplishment per year has amounted to \$2,359,018,000.

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500,000,000. The year 1920 was the only one since the war that started off at a sufficiently high rate to reach a \$3,000,000,000 total. That rate was maintained for four months, and then the reaction came. This reaction was caused not only by the reaction in general business conditions, but it was also influenced by the fact that there was a sufficient supply of neither materials, labor nor transportation facilities to carry through the extensive program that was mapped out.

In 1922 the community's collective effort will be toward a \$3,000,000,000 construction year (or \$4,000,000,000 for the entire country). The supply of materials, labor and transportation facilities is still inadequate to carry through such a large program. It is neither likely nor desirable that a program of such magnitude be actually started. Slowness of recovery in general business, labor disputes still unsettled, and other retarding factors may be expected to curb a too rapid boom in construction. If this year shows a moderate margin over \$2,500,000,000 invested in construction contracts in the 27 northeastern states (say an increase of 8 or 10 per cent over 1921) rather more evenly distributed than the 1921 construction was, it will justify present expectations and spell increased prosperity for the industry.

DIVIDENDS

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, semi-annual of \$2.50, payable February 1 to stock of January 25.

International Nickel, quarterly of 1½¢ on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 15.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable February 28 to stock of February 15.

Domestic Oil, Texas Chief and Ranger, Texas companies, subsidiaries of Middle States Oil, have declared quarterly of 3¢, payable April 1 to stock of March 10. These companies previously declared monthly dividends at the rate of 1¢.

Warren Bros., quarterly of 1½¢ on first preferred and 1¼¢ on second preferred for accumulated and unpaid four quarters of year ending December 31, 1921, payable April 1 to stock of January 16.

Burns Bros., initial quarterly of \$2.50 on new class A common, payable February 15 to stock of February 1 and \$1.75 on new prior preference stock, payable February 1 to stock of January 22.

Union Tank Car, quarterly of \$1.75 each on preferred and common, payable March 1.

Nash Motors, \$10 on common and quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

RUSSIAN FAMINE AREA HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In a reference to next year's harvest in the Russian famine area the Russian Information Review states that the area intended to be sown during the autumn of 1921 was 15,322,933 acres, and that the area actually sown was 9,789,897 acres. The area sown in 1920 was 13,267,270 acres.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Saturday	Friday	Parity
Sterling	\$4.22½	\$4.22½	\$4.7665
France (French)	.0820½	.0813½	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0783½	.0780½	.1930
Italy	.0443½	.0438	.1820
Spain	.368	.3680	.4020
German marks	.0054	.0053½	.2380
Canadian dol.	.94½	.947	...
Argentine pesos	.3035	.3350	.9650

BANKS IN GERMANY FORM "COMMUNITY"

Amalgamation of Provincial Institutions Regarded as Defense Movement Against Some of the Larger Berlin Houses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The establishment of a "community of interests" between three important German provincial banks provokes much comment here. The Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt, Leipzig, the Barmer Bankverein, and the Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank are the banks in question and beside the mutual "community of interests" mentioned they have decided also, according to the official statement issued on the subject, "to entertain closer and more friendly relations with the Disconto-Gesellschaft Berlin."

The Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt has decided to increase its share capital from 220,000,000 marks to 400,000,000 marks, the new shares to be allotted to a financial group under the direction of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin; the Barmer Bankverein will increase its capital from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 marks, while a similar increase of capital will take place on the part of the Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank, one of the South German banks which exercises a very great influence over the Bavaria industrial world.

The "association" of the three leading provincial banks mentioned raises once again but in a different form a problem which has provoked keen discussion in German banking circles for many years past, namely the relations of the provincial banks toward the institutions and, more important still, the relation between locally developed industry and a highly centralized finance. Since the armistice the big Berlin banks, cut off as they are from extending their financial interests to allied countries, have "nursed" German industrial undertakings and have financed German enterprises within Germany itself to a much greater extent than was the case before the war. It would seem, however, that the crest in the absorption movement whereby the Berlin banks have taken over provincial banks has been passed and a tendency is to be noted of a movement of resistance on the part of the latter which finds its most striking expression in the "association" of the three banks mentioned.

The management of the Barmer Bankverein, in particular, in a statement which they have issued on the subject, make it clear that notwithstanding the closer friendly relation which they expect to have with the Disconto-Gesellschaft the association of the three provincial banks is definitely directed against Berlin.

"In view of the fact that the point of view of the Berlin banks is not always identical with that of the provincial banks and more especially in order to foster the friendly relations already existing between

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

HALL THORPE'S
EXPERIMENT

Artist and Publisher in One

Artists who are drawn to London from a Dominion, or from the provinces, usually follow a similar procedure. They settle in Chelsea or St. John's Wood; they join an art club; they become elected to an exhibiting art society; they show their pictures; sometimes friends and relatives encourage them by purchasing one of their smaller and less expensive works; then they settle down to make a living by painting, or in one of the departments of art for which they have a bias. Soon they realize that they have adopted an occupation of which the supply is prolific and the demand small.

Some succeed: those with exceptional talent rise, are elected to the Royal Academy, build themselves a beautiful house, are made president of one of the royal painting societies, and as a crown to their success are knighted. Here I may quote a letter which such an artist, distinguished, a life-long friend of mine, received the other day, much to his astonishment, and much to his gratification, for he had not made the slightest gesture to obtain it, except by his good work.

10, Downing Street,
15 December, 1921.

Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that the King has been pleased to approve that the honor of Knighthood be conferred upon you.

Yours faithfully,

Lloyd George.

Laconic but thrilling. Such recognition, however, comes only to the very few.

The majority have to struggle on, faced with the extremely difficult task of selling the pictures, from the painting of which they have derived so much pleasure. Many an artist has said to himself: "There must surely be people who would buy my things if only I could get in touch with them." But how? He cannot invite folk whose names even he does not know to his studio. So he joins the herd and shows his work at dealers' galleries, and public exhibitions, open for a few weeks, and often closed before the outlying public has learned that the exhibition is open. There, too, he enters into competition with his fellow artists, and each year, half unconsciously, he keeps up his picture, accents and stresses his vision, fearful lest his work should be disregarded or overlooked in the crowded gallery.

All this is an old story, and I should not be writing about it now, had I not recently renewed acquaintance with an artist-friend, who has struck out a line for himself in the difficult pursuit of selling his work, a method so simple that I am surprised it is not often adopted. Through it he comes into direct contact with the buyer, and under pleasant, leisurely conditions, wherein neither hurry nor influence have any part. At present this novel method of trading is confined to colored woodcuts for house decoration, but I see no reason why it should not also be adapted to water colors and small oil pictures.

The name of this artist-publisher is Hall Thorpe, whose work is known to the readers of this journal. Before I went to America, he was progressing as a painter of small pictures, bright in color, which always showed a strong sense for decoration. Beauty was his aim. I liked his work because he was a devotee of pure, fresh color, and I had long been convinced of the stimulating qualities of color, and that in household decoration it is an essential.

When I returned from America I found that he had discovered what I believe to be his true vocation. In the arts, and that he had leaped over the worrying entanglements of exhibitions and dealers, and had become his own publisher dealing direct with his clients—those known to him, and those unknown to him. The things that he has to sell are colored woodcuts, suitable for the home.

These colored woodcuts were no new adventure for him. He was born in Australia, and at the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a wood engraver. After a couple of years at the Sydney art schools, he joined the staff of the Sydney Mail as artist and engraver, staying with that enterprising journal until the improvement in process work superseded the woodcut, and forced wood engravers to seek other ways of earning a living. Hall Thorpe came to England.

He painted pictures; showed them at exhibitions, and had considerable success. His water colors were exhibited in Paris, and he had the distinction of a very appreciative notice from M. Camille Maillart, who said in part: "I knew nothing of Mr. Hall Thorpe before seeing his works collected here, but from the first glimpse I felt that I was in the presence of a true artist; that is, one for whom technique has but one mission, one safeguard, and one purpose—the expression of sentiment which is everything. . . . He paints not merely what he sees, but what he has thought. This is why his art has in it something moving, intimate and it is perhaps when art speaks to us in a subdued voice that our hearts listen most profoundly."

About 1913 he began to produce colored woodcuts to illustrate some poems he had written. These bright color expressions were at once liked. He produced more. They became popular. A print seller in New York took a commission, and asked for more. Working with a best Hall Thorpe, printing by his long experience as a wood engraver on the Sydney Mail, spent his days on this delightful craft. He also published

little essays under such titles as "Is Your Home Beautiful?" with such statements as this: "The demand is coming, and will increase, for more color. Not little scraps of it half hidden in gray and brown shadows, but gay and happy spaces of harmonizing color. . . . A picture should be first and last a decoration, and as such, beauty our walls with good and rhythmic design, conveying at the same time a clean and healthy idea."

But he had not yet solved the problem of getting these color prints to the buyer. One day he had a happy idea. He decided that he would send out portfolios of his color prints to possible buyers telling them that they could examine the contents in the quiet of their own homes, that they could send a check for those they liked and wished to keep, and return those they did not want to him. The experiment worked beautifully. Mrs. Thorpe is continuously employed sending out portfolios. One lies before me now. It contains 22 examples priced from 7s. 6d. to 2 guineas each. I arrange them about my room. They give it a cheerful and stimulating air. I am delaying returning the portfolio for the mere pleasure of deciding which I shall keep. They are not great works of art; they are intimate pictures; they sing out from a white wall, recalling a walk through a garden, or a day with nature, and a visitor seeing one suddenly will say: "How jolly!" Hall Thorpe has also produced one very large colored woodcut, his most important work so far. The Contemporary Art Society of London bought the first proof of this.

When artists complain to me that buyers are backward and that there is nothing doing, I reply—"Do as Hall Thorpe does. Become your own publisher and salesman. It will exhilarate you, and improve the quality of your work."

NEW YORK

Louis C. Tiffany Foundation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Accent on beauty of expression marks the art shows of the new year. That tendency became manifest in the months of 1921 that are bracketed for seasonal purposes with the present and the near future. So perhaps it is not too early to suggest that the season will pass into the records as distinguished for the merger of exalted spirit and pure beauty.

This impulse means more than a turn of fashion. There could not have been formal rearrangement for it; but rather it reflects a state of mind or of heart as clearly as do movements in more material directions, and artists are now performing the function of ministers of solace and of comfort, of hope and of fresh courage to a weary world. The theory is strengthened by reports of the nature of exhibitions abroad as well as in this country. Vagaries and eccentricities may amuse, but the great need of humanity now is for tranquillity of mind and it is pleasant to feel that artists are messengers bearing these blessings.

Following the trend of worthy exhibitions, big and small, in the fall months, the new year has brought fresh and apt use for the doctrine of linking art and life, through the agency of the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation, an enterprise formed to foster art in connection with the prime ingredient. It is natural to suppose that the actuality now brought about has floated in the vision of Louis C. Tiffany since his student days, more than half a century ago, and that he has chosen this time, when he may unburden some of his former activities, and assume supervision of a new field, to give tangible form to dreams long cherished, for the furtherance of his ideals for American art. He has converted a fine country estate, his own residence for many years, into a retreat for artists and students, and he has provided in the city a permanent gallery for high quality exhibitions. All costs are borne by the foundation, which Mr. Tiffany has endowed with funds ample for perpetual service.

There have been three exhibitions, beginning with a display of arts and crafts by 70 or more students at the country estate; then came a sumptuous gallery review in painting and sculpture by alumni of the American Academy in Rome, an institution for honor students who win scholarships for foreign study and travel, by country-wide competition. Painting, sculpture and craft are now shown by members of the advisory committee of the foundation. This list of exhibitors proves the quality and character of the foundation: Robert Altken, Gifford Beal, Edwin H. Blashfield, Barry Faulkner, Daniel Chester French, Daniel Garber, Cass Gilbert, Philip L. Hale, Childie Hassam, Francis C. Jones, George F. Kunk, Paul Maniship, A. Douglas Nash, Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, Gordon S. Parker, Louis C. Tiffany, Robert Vonnoh, Harry Watrous, and Frederick Wilson. There has been no other display this season so rich and varied in achievement, or of such timely interest in relation to the big forward movement in American art.

Mr. French, for instance, shows his model of the Lincoln memorial statue in Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Blashfield has sketches for decorations for the Library of Congress, for public buildings in Youngstown, Cleveland, Madison, Wisconsin, Des Moines, for a church in Philadelphia, and for the residences of Everett Morse of Boston and of Adolph Lewisohn here. Barry Faulkner's exhibit illustrates colonial decoration. Cass Gilbert submits sketches for structures not as imposing as the Woolworth building, but highly effective. Mr. Tiffany's paintings, done in the seventies, point in

respect to warm and flowing color treatment and decorative inception and finish, to the specialty in stained glass designing with which he occupied himself in later years. Mr. Wilson's exhibits were made by him on commissions given to the ecclesiastical department of the Tiffany studios, for stained glass designs.

Mr. Tiffany was so fortunately able as a youth to travel in Europe for

self. Vincent van Gogh, Bretnar, Munksgaard and a few others are well represented. The portrait of a boy with a feather in his cap by C. Spoor suggests the influence of Matthys Maria. Two Manets representing a gentleman and a lady on horseback ready for hunting are much admired by those who like his style. The collection as a whole is of a rare completeness.

ings thus portrayed for us are chiefly in and around Ani, the ancient capital of the Armenians, mostly wrecked and ruined by successive Turkish demolitions. Little was known to Western students of this storehouse of art until 1913, when Professor Sirzygowski published two volumes, "Die Baukunst der Armenier und Europa." Mr. Fetvadjan's studies are the result of 20 years'



"Theodosia Burr," from the painting by Gilbert Stuart.

A NEW PAINTING BY
GILBERT STUART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A recent discovery of unusual interest to art lovers is that of a new Gilbert Stuart portrait, signed and dated by the artist. According to an authority on the subject, there are only six or eight paintings by Stuart known to be thus conclusively accredited. The discovery was made in the process of cleaning the portrait, when, on the back of the top book was found an inscription, "Gilbert Stuart fecit, 1795."

The portrait is that of a little girl, the talented daughter of Aaron Burr, famous to history. About this child the father wrote all his dreams of empire, and it was for her and her progeny that he conceived the idea of a Mexican Conquest. Theodosia would be empress, and her son the first ruler of a great dynasty. Contrary to the ideas of the time, Burr lavished upon his daughter an elaborate education. At the age of twelve she had become proficient in French and Latin and had begun the study of Greek.

Gilbert Stuart has thus portrayed her—a book in her hand, and two on the table beside her. The artist has caught the delicacy of her charm. There is both dignity and beauty in her bearing. Yet, despite her intellectual attainment and the power of will which have rendered her a dominating figure in contemporary circles, the little girl of 12 possessed all the delightful feminine loveliness of colonial days. Her dainty bodice, the ringlets of her hair, her demure posture, and above all the delicacy of her features apparently held for the artist a greater fascination than her more austere qualities. The "Theodosia Burr" of Gilbert Stuart's brush is a captivating young personality. And that she also captivated her painter is amusingly hinted by the tell-tale initials "G. S." scrawled in a child's handwriting upon the lower book. Thus we find the human touch, and a bond of understanding between artist and model, for, without that bond, what portraitist would deign to tolerate such meddling with his handiwork?

DRAWINGS BY AN
ARMENIAN ARCHITECT

By The Christian Science Monitor special

LONDON, England—At the Victoria and Albert Museum there is an exhibition of uncommon interest. It is a collection of drawings by Mr. Fetvadjan, an Armenian artist of great ability. The collection recently exhibited in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs in Paris illustrates Armenian architecture from the sixth to the thirteenth centuries. The build-

research among the buildings themselves, greatly amplifying our knowledge of the subject, and are valuable records of fast disappearing monuments of a very important phase in Christian art. Some of them show panoramic views of the sites of ancient cities; others the chief features of individual buildings such as the Conical Cupola which is so distinctive.

The student will be surprised at the wealth of invention in the stone ornamentation. He will see a curious blend of Hellenistic, Roman, Syrian, Coptic and Byzantine influences with something of a western feeling bringing about forms of decoration which are at once unique and original. The method of construction will interest architects as will also the ingenuity of the planning. The roofing system of cut slabs of stone bedded directly on the vaults is unusual. The walls are always of finely jointed masonry in large blocks used as facings on both sides and having a core of concrete. Mr. Fetvadjan says "the adherence between the facings and the concrete is so thorough that, even in the ruins, the wrought stones can hardly be detached. The stone will break rather than be loosened from the core—and this after five centuries of abandonment in a climate very cold in winter and hot in summer. This resistance to disruption is so extraordinary that in the East a legend has arisen about the technique of construction, and it is said that architects used the whites of eggs in the composition of the cementing material."

The most difficult of all problems to the modern architect—acoustics—seems to have been solved by these early builders by the placing of pottery vessels in the concrete core of the vaults. A curious custom which was maintained until the first half of the nineteenth century was that of washing the walls and roof with oil.

AUSTRALIA

Résumé of Its Art of Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Somewhat bewildered, a trifle crestfallen, the painters and picture-loving public of Australia have emerged from an art boom, the like of which this country has never witnessed before, and are asking each other somewhat ruefully—"Who's Who?" and "What's What?" The wave of false prosperity that seemed to sweep the whole world, or at any rate the whole English-speaking world, directly the great European war had ended, found one of its countless echoes here in an extraordinary development on the part of the public interest in Australian art. Appreciation of Australian painting had before this by no means been general. From the earliest manifestations of what might, some 50 years ago, have been termed a national school of art, the lot of the Australian painter had been rather a lonely and bitter one. With the exception of a few intelligent and faithful patrons, the great bulk of the well-to-do public were content to decorate their walls with pictures imported in wholesale quantities from abroad.

In the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, this barren state of affairs experienced a magic upheaval. People who had never before taken the slightest interest in Australian art, began to wake up to what the painters in their own land were doing. Exhibitions of paintings in the two main capitals of Australia, Sydney and Melbourne, and even in the lesser cities, such as Brisbane and Adelaide, became thronged with picture buyers. It was not an uncommon thing to find that every picture in a popular painter's exhibition had been purchased. Pictures by popular painters began to soar in price with a rapidity that seemed almost out of reason.

The consequence of this remarkable influx of money into the art world, was that every available hall in Sydney and Melbourne was utilized for exhibitions of painting; schools, theories and codes of painting, sprang up and flourished. Art book publications, hitherto an absolutely unprofitable business, became a very paying one. Two publishers, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne, vied with each other in producing as rapidly as their presses could turn them out, a collection of art books which were disposed of rapidly to a painting-hungry public.

The indirect result of the boom was, as is always the case with any sudden action or reaction, that definite standards of paintings were lost sight of. A group of "great painters" sprang up whose works were as eagerly sought after as if they had been Corots, Millais, Raeburns. An intelligent observer viewing the works of these great men would have been at loss to discover what construed their greatness. But the picture-crazy public were quite ready to accept the word of the dealer, the press, or the art public, as to greatness of the painter concerned. The only drawback was increased, and increased so rapidly that in the words of a friend of the writer, "they resembled nothing so much as a crowd of parrots on a frail perch whose stability after a certain time is threatened by the arrival of each newcomer." Thus it was that young men, who but a year or two before had been students, found themselves before their thirties full-blown "old masters."

The inevitable end came, of course, with the opening of 1921, as it must come to all such hasty buying of pictures as occurred here in 1919 and 1920.

During the last year or two, Australia has had the pleasure of viewing the work of the majority of her painters who have lived abroad. Streeton, Power, Lambert, Fullwood, Roberts and Coates have all recently exhibited in Melbourne, and Streeton has made his home here, for the time being at any rate, and has already painted sufficient work to fill an all-Australian exhibition. Perhaps no man in the world of Australian art has exhibited in his own sphere a more profound influence than Max Meldrum. Variety is the spice of art. Meldrum's point of view as a painter is probably diametrically opposed to other artists of equal standing with himself.

Briefly speaking, it would be practically possible to divide Australian artists into two broad categories, namely: the direct and indirect followers of men like Roberts, Streeton, Julian Ashton, McCubbin, Withers,

and others, and on the other side the adherents of Max Meldrum. These men were more fortunate than their fellow artists of the younger generation, inasmuch as they have had the pleasure of viewing European Art, both old and modern, at first hand, and they are inclined to form themselves into a school of artistic thought of their own apart from the two main influences.

During the picture boom we have alluded to, the popular demand created the supply. Many artists were so busy painting pictures that were purchased as quickly as they left their easels, that the tendency to simply produce at any cost became marked. Hence a bad effect of the boom. Now that the boom has eased off and pictures, like everything else in the world at the present moment, are gradually being relegated into their normal positions in the scheme of things, it has become easier to give some sort of résumé of the progress and development of Australian art.

Viewing the work that has been exhibited from time to time in the exhibitions in Sydney and Melbourne, the most bitter critic could not but admit that a strong and progressive national school of art has developed in this country. Australia has passed the period when it might be said that though its art was progressing it was still in an embryonic state. Today, just as in the older countries of the world, this continent possesses its own peculiar traditions of painting. There have been three generations now of Australian artists. The pioneers, namely Buvelot, McCubbin, Withers, Paterson, Roberts, Mather, Asher, and men of their ilk, might be termed the first generation. Streeton, Lambert, Davies, Power, Heysen, Coates, Meldrum, Fullwood, Bunny and others might be justly termed the second generation, and the third generation will prove the subject matter of our next article.

There is every indication that the future years will mean that Australian art will continue to flourish, as the attention of the picture-buying public, having been definitely turned to their artists at home, seems never likely to react. Hence a gradually increasing market will mean that it will become more and more possible for artists to exist by their craft in this country—a happy state of affairs.

In addition to this, we have seven large art galleries, each of which have varying degrees of purchasing powers. The Melbourne National Gallery has one of the largest bequests for the purchasing of pictures in the world, a figure somewhere in the vicinity of £8000 to £10,000. This bequest, of course (left by the late Mr. Felton), is not limited in its application to Australian work; on the contrary, large purchases of old masters and modern European work are continually being made, but at the same time an increasing amount each year is spent on the work of local artists, and as this bequest is in perpetuity it will afford an everlasting stimulus to the work of local painters.

WATER COLORS PURCHASED

Purchase by the Brooklyn Museum of twenty-four hangings from the recent water-color exhibition there, promises to make the museum a place of pilgrimage for students who wish to find water colors at their best. The Sargent-Winslow Homer collection had previously brought distinction. The new examples carry signatures of Pennell, Gifford Beal, Claggett Wilson and other good company, for which the gallery space must be enlarged. It may be expected that the excellence of the display will draw work of like quality by gift or purchase.

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THE HOME FORUM

Within My Hand

Within my hand I hold
A piece of lichen-spotted stone—
Each flack red-gold—
And with closed eyes I hear the moan
Of solemn winds round naked crags
Of Colorado's mountains. . . .
—Hamlin Garland.

Colonel Carter's New York Quarters

One of the settings in the novel by F. Hopkinson Smith, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," is thus described by Arthur Bartlett Maurice in "The New York of the Novelists":

"The quarters occupied by Colonel Carter of Cartersville during that period of his life when he was in New York trying to interest the agents of English syndicates in the railroad scheme, the consummation of which would have given many of the very first Virginian families easy access to the Atlantic Coast, were described by F. Hopkinson Smith as being in 'an old-fashioned, partly furnished, two-story house, behind the larger and more modern dwelling fronting on the street,' designated in the book as Bedford Place. The episode was within a stone's throw of the tall clock tower of the Jefferson Market. The street entrance to this curious abode was marked by a swinging wooden gate, opening into a narrow tunnel, which dodged under the front house. 'It was an uncanny sort of passageway, mouldy and wet from a long neglected leak overhead, and lighted at night by a rusty lantern with dingy glass sides.' Bedford Place was West Tenth Street, and over the swinging wooden gate was the number—fifty-eight and one-half. When the Title Club of glorious memory flourished, and made merry ashore and aloft, this quaint bit of local colour existed in its entirety. Most of it, however, was destroyed when Mr. Maitland Armstrong, the owner of the front house, No. fifty-eight West Tenth Street, remodelled his own residence. The entrance and the eastern half of the white frame structure in the rear, where the Colonel had his home, remain intact. The swinging wooden gate whence 'Chad' swooped down upon the complacent shopkeepers of the quarter was for years a familiar landmark of the neighborhood. It opened into the tunnel directly under the stoop of No. fifty-eight as it exists to-day. To the west of the gate the steps curved up to the door of the front house. . . . Few traces of it remain, for the extension built in the rear of No. fifty-eight covers the greater part of the ground. Those who witnessed the stage presentation of Colonel Carter of Cartersville will doubtless remember that the scene of one act was laid in the Colonel's dining-room. When the play was in preparation Mr. Smith



"View of Douai," from the painting by Corot

piloted the scenic artist through the old building, with the result that the long room made familiar to theatre-goers as the scene of the Virginian Don Quixote's exploits was an exact reproduction of the original chamber.

Theaters of London

[Sixteenth century]

People walked in and found themselves in a circular yard, with no benches, open to the weather, and surrounded with three stories of wooden galleries; this was the pit. The stage, raised to man's height, was "paled in below with good strong and sufficient new oaken boards," and "extended to the middle of the yard." A trap in the floor permitted the appearance and disappearance of supernatural beings: "Envy arises in the midst of the stage. . . . Descends slowly." Backed up against the circuit wall, the stage, sometimes without any fencings or balusters, advanced into the area, leaving, not only in front, but also on the sides, an empty space for spectators of the pit. Other spectators, seated on the rear of the stage, in a sort of box called "the Lords' room," above the common dressing hall or "tiring house" of the comedians ("minorum aedem" in the drawing of John de Witt), saw the players from behind. These places were none the less considered most desirable; the occupants were by themselves and had not to fear the contact of unpleasant neighbors. Players were thus surrounded by spectators on every side.

When it rained the pit got wet, a mishap of little import; people were accustomed to that; large hats and thick cloaks did duty for umbrellas. . . . The stage had a roof that covered it, sometimes partly, as at the Swan, sometimes completely, or nearly so, as at the Globe and the Fortune, with "a sufficient gutter of lead to carry and convey the water from the covering of the said stage to fall backwards." But for such a precaution the water would have dripped on the heads of the spectators, an unwarranted aggravation of their discomforts. The galleries, too, had a roof, usually thatched at first, and tiled later.

Above the stage and on the top of the building rose a small room or gable with a flag bearing the sign of the theatre attached to it, and with an open arch through which the trumpeter of the company announced by appropriate soundings, to the assembled audience that they would not have long to wait, and to the belated comers that they should make haste, the performance being about to begin.

The rusticity of a wooden structure, a thatched roof and a pit open to the sky, must not mislead us as to the interior aspect of these theatres. They were very pleasant to look at, painted in brilliant colors, with turned columns of wood, stained so well in imitation of marble that the most cunning "nautilus" those with sharpest nose, said John de Witt, were imposed upon and thought they were real marble. The old Theatre itself was called "gorgeous." In the sermon, it is true, of a hostile preacher who may have sought to exaggerate its splendor; but foreign visitors used the same terms. These buildings are of conspicuous beauty, "visenda pulchritudinis," says de Witt. Coryat, when at Venice in 1608, admired the wonders of the city, but not its theaters; he had seen finer ones in London: "I was at one of their playhouses, where I saw a comedy acted; the house is very beggarly and base, in comparison of our stately playhouses in England." All the accounts

which have reached us show that the painter's part was a considerable one in English playhouses. "The Theater, or some other painted stage," writes Harvey to Spenser in 1579, "painted" being the most characteristic epithet he be thought himself of. Whether for building or repairing, the painter had much to do: "Pd unto the paynters, xxvjs. . . Pd the wages of the plasterers, lijs. . . Pd for paynting my 'stage, vjs.," writes, now and then, Henslowe in his "Diary," 1581-2. The carpenter who undertook the building of the Fortune was careful to specify, for the matter was of importance, that he should not "be charged with any manner of payntinge in or aboute the said frame, howse or stage, or anie parte thereof." His words plainly show that painting would be used in each and every part of the building. "A Literary History of the English People," by J. J. Jusserand.

Solomon's Brazen Sea

Out of Judaea, seated back from the coast on its Syrian hills,—Judaea that had more fear than knowledge of the great waters—came the earliest suggestion of the sea in art. This was nothing more nor less than a huge round reservoir of brass that occupied a place in the courtyard of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. It was fifteen feet in width, a hand's breadth in thickness, weighed over twenty tons, and held nearly five thousand gallons of water. The backs of twelve brazen oxen supported it, the sides of it were of beaten design, and its lip was wrought, as the Hebrew Scriptures tell us, like "the brim of a cup with flowers of lilies." The name given to it, and by which it was usually known, was "The Sea"—sometimes "The Brazen Sea."

What representative character was expressed in this massive basin, what if any likeness it was supposed to have to the actual sea, we shall not now know. Perhaps it was called the sea because of its great water-holding capacity, and probably there was no significance attached to the fact that it was round. And yet that roundness, is an apparent truth of the real sea. As we stand upon the deck of a vessel in mid-ocean we find ourselves in the exact center of an enormous circle and the horizon line is the bounding rim. We know that this is merely an illusion, that the sea reaches on three thousand miles to France or eight thousand miles to Japan, as the ship sails, that there is no disk of water, and that the appearance is misleading; yet in the presence of the sea itself we are almost persuaded to believe our eyes. The great expanse seems circular though it has no such form.

And we think it lies flat though it curves down and away from us, following the rotundity of the globe. In doing it, often has a very opposite look. Instead of slipping down and away at the horizon it seems to rise up. That the lip of Solomon's brazen reservoir was fashioned to represent the sea horizon is perhaps a far-fetched fancy; but that the sea horizon itself looks like "the brim of a cup" will hardly be questioned. It apparently lifts against the sky line, seems to draw in at times, and is often as smooth, as clean cut, and as sharp in line as any lip of porcelain or brass.—"The Opal Sea," John C. Van Dyke.

Poplars

Poplars against a mountain
Seem frequently to me
To be little windowed cities
And sun-waves on the sea.
—Walter Byrner.

Only When Corot Came

Let one walk in the countryside some quiet autumn afternoon, when the winds are still and the leaves quietly falling, red and brown, from the boughs of the trees, the sky gray and still above; let one be alone or with one friend who understands and knows when not to speak; . . . One moves with slow and measured step. In such a mood one does not usually speak in poetry; but if it were possible to express perfectly what one thinks and feels in such a mood, one would speak in just such measured, slow-moving, musical lines as those in the greatest of Wordsworth's sonnets:

"So might I, standing on this pleasant
lea,
Have glimpses that would make me
less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the
sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed
horn."

This element of idealism is present in all the arts. Where in the French nature world can you find Corot's landscapes? Well, everywhere, and here, too, after you have seen and loved them in Corot's paintings; but nowhere before. It is almost as if that French nature world had been brooding for untold centuries, waiting to voice the meaning of its beauty; but only when Corot came and grasped its secret could it rise to full and free expression. So the dumb, half-wakened hunger of the French peasant, on the background of majestic nature, waited for the genius of Millet to understand it and express it in art. . . .

Further, in all the arts is an element of idealism which may be called atmosphere. It is this that unifies a masterpiece and gives the key to the spirit of the whole. Nowhere is there a better illustration than in the paintings of Titian. What is it that makes his pictures so wonderful an interpretation of Venice? Not the nude figures, the bit of mountain, the sea or the radiant sky; but the luxuriant wealth of warm golden light poured over the whole, transfiguring the landscape. . . .

So the subtle "light that never was on sea or land" is more than anything else the key to Corot's impression—"The Philosophy of Art," Edward Howard Grieg.

One May Have Seen
Glaciers

When seen under favorable conditions, the Columbia Glacier is the most beautiful thing in Alaska. I have visited it twice; once at sunset, and again on an all-day excursion from Valdez.

The point on the western side of the entrance to Puerto de Valdes, as it was named by Pidalgo, was named Point Fremantle by Vancouver. Just west of this point and three miles north of the Conde, or Glacier Island is the nearly square bay upon which the glacier fronts. . . . Entering this from the Puerto de Valdes, one is instantly conscious of the presence of something wonderful and mysterious. Long before it can be seen, this presence is felt, like that of a living thing. Quick, vibrant, thrilling, and inexpressibly sweet, its breath sweeps out to salute the voyager and lure him on; and with every sense alert, he follows, but with no conception of what he is to behold.

One may have seen glaciers upon glaciers, yet not be prepared for the

splendor and the magnificence of the one that palisades the northern end of this bay.

The Fremantle Glacier was first seen by Lieutenant Whidbey, to whose color and unappreciative eyes so many of the most precious things of Alaska were first revealed. He simply described it as "a solid body of compact, elevated ice . . . bounded at no great distance by a continuation of the high ridge of snowy mountains."

He heard "thunder-like" noises, and found that they had been produced by the breaking off of headlong plunging into the sea of great bodies of ice.

In such wise was one of the most marvelous things of the world first seen and described.

The glacier has a frontage of about four miles, and its glittering palisades tower upward to a height of from three to four hundred feet. There is a small island, named Heather, in the bay. Poor Whitney felt the earth shake at a distance of three miles from the falling ice.

In ordinary light, the front of the glacier is beautifully blue. It is a blue that is never seen in anything save a glacier or a floating iceberg—a pale, pale blue that seems to flash out fire with every movement. At sunset, its beauty holds one spellbound. It sweeps down magnificently from the snow peaks which form its fit setting and pushes out into the sea in a solid wall of spired and pinnacled opal which, ever and anon breaking off, flings over it clouds of color which dazzle the eyes. At times there is a display of prismatic colors. Across the front grow, fade and grow again, the most beautiful rainbow shadings. They come and go swiftly and noiselessly, affecting one somewhat like northern lights—so still, so brilliant, so mysterious.

There was silence upon our ship as it throbbed in, slowly and cautiously, among the floating icebergs—some of which were of palest green, others of that pale blue I have mentioned, and still others of an enchanting rose color. Even the woman who had, during the whole voyage, taken the finest edge off our enjoyment of every mountain by drawing out, "Oh—how—pretty! George, will you just come here and look at this pretty mountain? It looks good enough to eat!"—even this woman was speechless now.

It was still fired as brilliantly upon our departure as upon our entrance into its presence. The June sunset in Alaska draws itself out to midnight; and ever since, I have been tormented with the longing to lie before that glacier one whole June night; to hear its falling columns thunder off the hours, and to watch the changing colors play upon its brilliant front.

Even in the middle of the day a peculiarly soft and rich rose color flashes from it and over it. One who has seen the first snow sitting upon a late rose of the garden may guess what a delicate, enchanting rose color it is. There are many fine glaciers herring-bone in the inlets and bays in this vicinity; in Port Nell Juan, Applegate Arm, Port Wells, Passage Canal, which leads to the portage to Cook Inlet—and Unakwik Bay; but they are scarcely to be mentioned in the same breath with the Fremantle. The latter has been known as the Columbia since the Harriman expedition in 1899. It has had no rival since the destruction of the Muir—Ella Higginson, "Alaska, the Great Country."

Spring Violets

Surely as cometh the Winter, I know
There are Spring violets under the
snow.

—R. H. Newell.

Kaspar Hausers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WHAT is known in divine metaphysics as the true man is the exact image of God. Now God, being omnipresent, is divine Mind, so that creation in His own express image is undeniably exactly like Mind, and thus this creation is eternal, heavenly, spiritual, good and perfect and so on endlessly, for Mind is unlimited. In what is called the material world mortal mind has also set up a race of men which it imagines it educates in accordance with its own notions, filling them with its conception of good and evil, from extreme to extreme with all the gradations betwixt the two. For one who understands divine logic, it is self-evident that since divine Mind is unlimited, the whole elaborate system of mortal mind and mortal creation is not real. Nothing can limit, the unlimited, and that is just what mortal mind would be doing if it was real in the face of unlimited Mind.

Thus this flimsy mortal mind, claiming to be a creator and an educator, has brought forth what might be called a race of Kaspar Hausers, varying, of course, in their similarity to Kaspar, and humanity might be called the race of Kaspar as well as the race of Adam, if the characteristics of the race shall determine its title. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, brought most extensively to the world the story of Kaspar Hauser, in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes on pages 194 and 195: "The authentic history of Kaspar Hauser is a useful hint as to the frailty and inadequacy of mortal mind. It proves beyond a doubt that education constitutes this so-called mind, and that, in turn, mortal mind manifests itself in the body by the false sense it imparts. Incarcerated in a dungeon, where neither sight nor sound could reach him, at the age of seventeen Kaspar was still a mental infant, crying and chattering with no more intelligence than a babe, and realizing Tennyson's description:

An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry.

His case proves material sense to be but a belief formed by education alone." And again, later on the same page, "Outside of dismal darkness and cold silence he found no peace. Every sound convulsed him with anguish. All that he ate, except his black crust, produced violent retchings. All that gave pleasure to our educated senses gave him pain through those very senses, trained in an opposite direction."

"What was good enough for our grandfathers" is good enough for us is a part of mortal mind's educative process. Out of this process arises the lethargic satisfaction with living conditions, environments, governments, religions and even with harsh so-called natural surroundings, such as the extremes of cold and heat which occasion the blizzards of winter and the tornadoes of summer.

Christ Jesus proved his spiritual origin and revealed himself as the highest human representative of the real man by breaking continually the manacles of habit, custom, and education that bound mortals in his day. He healed sickness, contrary to all law and precedent. He declared his primary allegiance to the power that is Principle when he told Pilate that he was the Roman governor had no power whatever over him except it be given from above. He was unfettered by the narrow religious ceremonies of his time. On one occasion, when disturbed by a storm of wind and the resulting waves which threatened his ship, he rose from his rest and rebuked the belief of any action emanating elsewhere than from benevolent Mind, and the storm ceased. This master Metaphysician was immensely free from the belief of education from his very birth and he went about from childhood to manhood with increasing proofs of freedom, walking in an entirely different world than those about him had, proving divinely that "Each man builds a world and dwells therein."

Men must be ready for new steps out of materiality, and the sterling mark by which to tell a genuine new step from a mistake is the discernment of infinite Mind, by which he who is striving to serve Principle may know the true way with happiness and certainty. Of course every man is not what Kaspar Hauser was, but one may be sure that if he will inquire diligently into his habits and customs of life he will find qualities that bear a resemblance to some of Kaspar's, whether the resemblance be faint or strong. Nations, too, will find in their collective characteristics habits in religion and government that hinder them and keep them from progress. They cling to what is oppressing them, ignorant that infinite Mind is everpresent to deliver him who seeks with understanding, even though slight, for the liberty which Truth affords. Thus they stand in their own light and yield themselves to the yoke and burden of those who hold them in bondage, instead of seeking for the yoke, the burden which Christ Jesus said was easy and light.

The Babylonish wall of tradition and habit must not be allowed to shut out the spontaneity of guidance which unsearchable Mind sets before men, to lead them from matter to spiritual life. Through demonstration of the supremacy of divine intelligence or God, one can know what to do in any situation and can prove omnipresent the protection needed for all right action. For one has not merely to deliver himself from rejecting the leading of the spiritual idea. This is simply the first step. The next is to know that this idea itself expresses omnipotence and conquers whatever would seek to oppose one's obedience to the leadership of the Christ.

Irving Visits Scott

After breakfast, Scott was occupied for some time correcting proof sheets, which he had received by the mail. The novel of Rob Roy, as I have already observed, was at that time in the press, and I supposed them to be the proof sheets of that work. The authorship of the Waverley novels was still a matter of conjecture and uncertainty; though few doubted their being principally written by Scott. One proof to me of his being the author, was that he never adverted to them. A man so fond of anything Scottish, and any thing relating to national history or local legend, could not have been mute respecting such productions, had they been written by another. He was fond of quoting the works of his contemporaries; he was continually reciting scraps of border songs, or relating anecdotes of border story. With respect to his own poems, and their merits, however, he was mute, and while with him I observed a scrupulous silence on the subject.

I may have mentioned a singular fact, of which I was not aware at the time, that Scott was very reserved with his children respecting his own writings, and was even disinclined to their reading his romantic poems. I learnt this, some time after, from a passage in one of his letters to me, adverted to a set of the American miniature edition of his poems, which, on my return to England, I forwarded to one of the young ladies. "In my hurry," writes he, "I have not thanked you, in Sophia's name, for the kind attention which furnished her with the American volumes. I am not quite sure I can add my own, since you have made her acquainted with much more of papa's folly, than she would otherwise have learned; for I have taken special care they should never see any of these things during their earlier years."—"Crayon Miscellany," by Washington Irving.

On Granby Hill the Air Is Sweet

On Granby Hill the air is sweet,
Soft winds blow down each shady street.
The summer days are endless long
And rich at eve the robin's song
When darkness comes to cool the heat. . . .
—Henry A. Beers.

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AND
HEALTH

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the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1922

EDITORIALS

Facing Both Ways

NO SURPRISE is anywhere expressed that the United States Senate has declared that Truman H. Newberry was duly elected to represent his Michigan constituency and is entitled to his seat. The partisanship which seeks to control representative government, and does control it, has simply put forth its power for its own self-protection and self-defense. From the partisan viewpoint it would never have done to allow Mr. Newberry to go down to defeat, merely for the sake of taking a stand in favor of the purity of elections and of fair popular representation. The whitewashing of Newberry was desirable in order that the party's record might be kept superficially sound.

One must not forget that the original Newberry success gave the Republicans the one vote that enabled them to organize the Senate against the Administration in the last two years of the Wilson régime. It was the Newberry vote which made it possible for them to place Senator Lodge at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, and thereby to carry with a high hand the proceedings against the Wilson program, including the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant. But for that one Michigan vote, but for Newberry as the alternative for Henry Ford, who would doubtless have supported the Wilson policies, the vote of the Democratic Vice-President then sitting could have turned the scale, and the long contest of the "little group of willful men" might have had a very different ending. The whole status of the party today, before the country, might be said to have been hanging upon the recognition of Mr. Newberry as a senator in full and regular standing. The party leaders have had that fact staring them in the face all through this controversy. The Newberry doubt has threatened, morally at least, to cloud with doubt their whole achievement for the past two years. Thus the good of the party imperatively called for the Senatorial "O.K." on Newberry, and that, perhaps, helps to explain why senators like Lodge and Poinsett and Townsend, who voted to unseat the notorious Lorimer some years ago, were found voting unhesitatingly to keep Newberry in his place.

Even at that, the arousal of the press and country that has taken place over this case is worth something. It cannot fail to have its beneficial effect. Practical partisanship has managed to creep out from under this time, but something like a popular notice has been served upon it. Indeed, the individual instruments of that partisanship may yet be discarded, one by one, as they come to their test at the polls. And the general awakening to the facts has gone farther than might at first have been expected to make the partisan attitude clear, and to disclose the lengths to which it was willing to go for the sake of getting this case handled to its advantage. The majority method of dealing with the matter has been characterized from the outset by moral lethargy. The thorough investigation which was promised when the matter was in the hands of committees did not materialize. There was no real effort to question the candidate himself, and the pursuit of facts was neither arduous nor protracted. After majority and minority reports had been presented and partially submerged by other important matters, an effort was made to get the matter before the Senate informally, as if with the purpose of having it dealt with as inconspicuously as possible, before the opposition could be seriously stirred. This effort was shrewdly timed for the first few days of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and took place when press and public were still concerning themselves with the opening addresses of that assembly. Only the timely pugnacity of opposition senators, particularly Pomerene, and Walsh of Montana, blocked this program and forced the whole proceeding out into the light of publicity, forced it, in fact, over into the post-holiday session, by which time all hope of handling it under cover had become clearly unavailing. By that time the popular interest in it had taken precedence over that in the Armament Conference. Public attention was well focused upon it, and a question which at first had seemed only broad enough to concern Mr. Newberry's personal culpability had properly broadened to include the responsibility of the Senate for preserving popular presentation uncorrupted.

Thus we now find the partisan majority saving its face by a personal indorsement of Mr. Newberry, but at the same time trying to stave off popular reprisals by abjuring the methods by which the Newberry seat was obtained for him. Such amounts of money as those which figured in his election are declared to be much larger than ought to have been expended, and the expenditure of such "excessive sums" in behalf of a candidate, either with or without his knowledge and consent, is found to be "contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government." Nothing could be truer. The Newberry experience is adequate proof of the soundness of all these conclusions. It is difficult to see how either the Senate or Mr. Newberry can enjoy his continuance in office under such a stigma, as a living witness of danger to a free government and of harm to the dignity and honor of the body of which he is a member. Yet it is somewhat of an achievement to have got the facts plainly stated at last. If there are other members of the Senate who are wearing the same kind of shoes as the Michigan member, they now have something to think about, and the constituencies which have been sending men to the Senate on a money basis cannot hereafter shut their eyes to the effects of that practice.

Newberry is in, but the facts are out. They are bound to be studied. And as this study proceeds, the enormity of the Newberry position is likely to be more widely appreciated, within the Senate as well as throughout the country. The analogy with the Lorimer case is even now being discussed, and it cannot be forgotten that Lorimer was seated the first time his status was passed upon, but was turned out when this action came up for review. Men like Senator Lodge, who voted in favor

of the accused in the first instance, found themselves unable to vote for him in the final test. The man who forced the review of that first Lorimer decision was Senator La Follette, who now says that he will undertake to do the same thing by the Newberry affair. That this Wisconsin independent will have encouragement from both Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate is indicated by the trend of feeling there since the vote of Thursday last. We have Mr. Newberry's own word that his heart was "filled with thankfulness" by virtue of that vote, likewise his assurance that it was "a complete vindication." He is doubtless right about the first of these assertions, but the second is clearly a matter of opinion. The prevailing opinion about it is likely to be molded somewhat by the action of such men as La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Borah of Idaho.

The Gold Question in South Africa

ALTHOUGH details are still insufficient to enable a just estimate of the rights or wrongs of the strike which has been proclaimed in the Transvaal gold fields, it must be evident to anyone who has kept in touch with the question, that the situation is, to say the least, critical. General Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, put the whole matter in a nutshell when, in the course of a recent conference with representatives of the South African Mine Workers Union at Johannesburg, he declared that the gold industry in South Africa was largely dependent for its continued existence upon "a mere fortunate accident." "We are," General Smuts continued, "living today by the grace of what is called the gold premium. If that premium were to disappear, half of this Witwatersrand would close up, more than half our mines would close up, and we should be face to face with probably the biggest crisis that we have had, to face in our whole history."

Immensely complex as is the whole question of exchange, the phenomenon of the gold premium is curiously easy to understand. The demand for gold at the present time, when the great majority of the world's currencies are depreciated in value, is enormous. The demand, in fact, largely exceeds the supply, with the result that the price of gold stands at a very substantial premium. The majority of Transvaal gold mines are dependent for their profit upon this premium, and it does not call for much study of the question to show the truth of General Smuts' statement that if gold were to drop in price to normal levels, more than half the mines in the Witwatersrand field would have to close down. Such a condition of things is, in the last degree, precarious. As General Smuts very justly pointed out, if the agitation, which has been going on for so long in favor of the cancellation of war debts, were to achieve its object, and the war debts of the world were to be canceled, there would be an immediate drop in the price of gold, and almost within twenty-four hours the majority of the mines in the great South African gold field would be placed on a non-paying basis. General Smuts went on to urge upon his hearers the importance of placing the gold industry on such a basis that it could continue to run on for the future whatever happened to the gold premium.

At first glance, the whole issue would seem to resolve itself into a question of wages. In the matter of gold mining, wages constitute the heaviest charge. It is not, however, in a reduction of wages that General Smuts sees the solution of the problem, but in a more efficient method of working the mines, and above all, in a recasting of the provisions governing native labor in its relation to white labor. It is this question of readjustment which has provoked the present strike. The question is, undoubtedly, a difficult one. Nothing would justify the imposition of conditions which fall short, in any respect, of what is just and progressive. Nevertheless, the system which at present obtains, involving as it does a most elaborate method of white supervision of native labor and some extraordinary anomalies in the matter of working hours, does seem to stand in need of revision. In any event, it is altogether regrettable that a question of such vital importance to the country could not have been settled without resort to the extreme measures of a general strike. It must be clear to every one that the South African gold industry cannot continue to exist by favor of the gold premium, and it should not be beyond the ability of all concerned to secure such a settlement as would place the industry once again on a sure foundation.

The One Big Union in Australia

THE action recently taken by the Australian Workers Union, in conference at Melbourne, in reaffirming its virtual amalgamation with the One Big Union, is an incident the significance of which may easily be misunderstood. The history of Australian Labor during the past eighteen months is of peculiar interest. Superficially viewed, the outstanding feature would appear to be the progress of the One Big Union organization. Less than a year ago, any idea of the Australian Workers Union, which is the controlling body behind the political Labor Party, coming to an understanding with the One Big Union, would have been regarded as a most unlikely development. The One Big Union had long been endeavoring to capture the political Labor Party without success, and some eighteen months ago a series of private conferences between representatives of the two bodies was productive of no results. The One Big Union, however, persisted in its efforts, and when the All-Australian Union conference assembled in Melbourne, in the spring of last year, to deal with the seamen's strike, the Australian Workers Union sent delegates.

This conference, it will be remembered, adopted a most revolutionary program, and, although a rapid settlement of the strike prevented any action, the fact that the Australian Workers Union gave its adherence to the program clearly indicated that the old antagonism between the two bodies was being done away with. The next step was a proposal to amalgamate, and it was the decision to this effect which was recently confirmed, by a vote of 7 to 1, at Melbourne.

In dealing with the question shortly after the first announcement was made of a forthcoming amalgamation, this paper pointed out that although the decision apparently amounted to a complete surrender on the part

of the Australian Workers Union to Extremism, it would be particularly interesting to watch developments. It was maintained that there was in the ranks of Australian Labor a tremendously strong body of moderate opinion, and that it was at least as likely that moderation would modify Extremism as that Extremism would dominate moderation. Everything that has happened since has gone to confirm the justice of this view. The recent 7-to-1 decision of the Australian Workers Union must be set aside by the fact that, in spite of their adherence to the revolutionary preamble in the One Big Union manifesto, the Australian Labor Party, at its recent conference at Brisbane, quietly dropped the preamble, and it no longer appears in the official Labor platform.

The fact has also to be taken into account that the Australian Workers Union has been represented several times in both federal and state arbitration courts, and that, in the case of the recent railway dispute in New South Wales, it clearly exerted its influence in favor of constitutional methods. The railway men concerned decided that they would not strike in order to enforce their demands, but would take the constitutional course of approaching the state industrial arbitration courts. There is, in fact, a very strong suspicion amongst those who have given the question any study that, as far as the Australian Workers Union is concerned, the amalgamation with the One Big Union is simply a move to keep the peace within the Labor ranks and at the same time "hold a club over opponents." The soundness of such a policy is, of course, quite another matter.

Federal Reserve Bank Changes

QUITE naturally any proposal to alter existing banking laws in the United States is objected to by those who want to be "let alone," but too frequently the echo is even louder from the self-appointed spokesmen advancing the argument that whatever is, is, and therefore should not be disturbed. There should, instead, be at least fair consideration. To be sure, proposed changes, in so delicate and important a matter as banking, ought to be well studied and discussed in order to evolve improvement. But, since even the present highly advanced system is by no means perfect, helpful proposals ought not to be frightened away by the chorus of objections that too often represents mere obstruction. So many "warnings" are given against tinkering with the Federal Reserve System that one might be misled into believing it a high crime even to think of touching the law. Fortunately, however, there are those who realize that the system is not perfect, and that it is entirely proper to recommend changes.

For instance, the present Comptroller of Currency says, in his annual report, "Even the most sanguine of its authors would not claim that the Federal Reserve System was perfect. It did not spring full-panoplied from the brows of either wisdom or experience. In some of its phases the experience of recent years has demonstrated the need of modification. Particularly I suggest serious consideration of some limitation of the privilege of rediscounting bank paper as a means of extending credit. The rediscounting of one bank's paper at another bank is at best a questionable procedure liable to become a menace when a bank pyramids credits by rediscounting too much of its paper to other banks."

While the banks are by no means solely to blame for high prices, they are not without their responsibility in the matter of inflation, according to the Comptroller's report. When the Federal Reserve System was established it was doubted that rediscounting would be practiced largely, but recent trying times have brought about quite an extensive employment of this means of credit expansion. In fact it is considered to have contributed to the inflation to such an extent that the Comptroller, while not opposing its use altogether, favors a modification and definite limitation.

How much the public may be benefited in lower prices through the limiting of rediscounting is problematical, but it is easy to see the possible effects of such a procedure. The speculator, who is one of the causes of high prices, borrows money on goods which he withholds from the market, and because of the nature of his business, involving the expectation of large profits, he offers high rates of interest to the banker. To the banker the matter is, of course, a business proposition. In order to provide the necessary money a bank may rediscount paper at some other bank, and thus expand credit. This process is in no small measure blamed as a contributing cause of high prices.

A reverse action further confirming the effects is found in the calling of certain loans, which results in the forcing of stored goods on the market at reduced prices. Conditions have recently been so strained that it has been considered unwise to act precipitately in forcing liquidation. But the lesson ought not to be overlooked, and steps should be taken to prevent a repetition, if possible. If a limit on rediscounting promises relief, directly or indirectly, the proposal for serious consideration of the question ought not to be rejected without a hearing.

Of course ideas blown white-hot by radicals will be subjected to a vigorous pounding on the anvil of cold conservatism. The result will prove its worth or be found wanting, but should never be cast into the scrap heap before it has been put to a fair test.

Amateur Painters

PERHAPS amateurs derive more pleasure from painting than professionals. Nothing commercial comes between them and the joy of expression. For true amateurs there are no exhibitions and no buyers. The perfect example of the amateur in modern times was Brabazon, the English squire and water-color painter, who would paint a lyric, on almost any day, merely for the pleasure of painting it, and who suddenly became famous, much to his own astonishment.

Recently another eminent Englishman, a Cabinet Minister, has startled his friends and the art world, not only by painting pictures and glorying in it, but by also writing about his art activities with the utmost frankness and delight. His experiences are set forth in the Strand Magazine, in an article illustrated with eleven reproductions in color of his own paintings, under the title, "Paint-

ing as a Pastime," by the Right Honorable Winston Churchill. It is but the truth to say that this issue of the Strand Magazine has been so read and thumbed, in the art clubs of England, that new copies have had to be obtained. It is a document of live interest to the amateur and professional painting worlds.

Mr. Churchill relates that when he left the Admiralty at the end of May, 1915, he still remained a member of the Cabinet, and of the War Council. He remarks that the change from the intense executive activities of each day's work at the Admiralty to the narrowly-measured duties of a counselor "left me gasping." He had "vehement convictions and small power to give effect to them." Then, as he expresses it, the Muse of Painting came to his rescue, and said, "Are these toys any good to you? They amuse some people." So he bought a paint box, an easel, and the canvas.

Our statesman-artist then explains how he began his first landscape. He started from the knowledge that the sky is "unquestionably blue." Very "gingerly" he mixed a little blue paint on the palette with a very small brush, then, "with infinite precaution," he made a mark "about as big as a bean" upon the white canvas, and so on. He was niggling with the attempt to make the sky look like a sky when "at that moment the loud approaching sound of a motor car was heard in the drive." From this chariot there stepped "swiftly and lightly none other than the gifted wife of Sir John Lavery." This accomplished American painter showed Mr. Churchill how to do it. Perhaps Sir John also threw in a word or two of advice. The result is these eleven audacious and quite pleasant landscapes and interiors, and an occupation for Mr. Winston Churchill's leisure hours that is now the most enjoyable recreation of his life. There is much more in the article that is well worth reading, even if we cannot quite agree that painting a picture and carrying it through to a successful end is like fighting and winning a great battle. In painting, Mr. Winston Churchill, being Mr. Winston Churchill, counsels audacity. Some artists counsel reverence, but the fact remains that these pictures are quite remarkable. Who would imagine that they are painted by a busy statesman who had never touched a brush before?

But the chief use of this "Painting as a Pastime" article is that it may convince some that painting, even by an amateur, even for the nursery, may be even a more engrossing and more entertaining leisure-hour pursuit than the endless sports and games with which most people occupy themselves.

Another article by Mr. Winston Churchill is promised. Can it be that he is going to describe his adventures in painting the figure, the most difficult of all art problems, with the same flashing success that he has achieved in landscapes and interiors?

Editorial Notes

IT is interesting to note that while the British and Irish delegates were in Downing Street, squaring up a quarrel which had lasted 700 years, the appeal court of Nancy was engaged in a somewhat similar task. Charchillat and Meusia, two communes of the Jura, have also for a space of seven centuries had a difference on the subject of some woods left them by a Knight of the Holy Roman Empire. This matter dates back to the year 1232, and since then Charchillat and Meusia have played shuttlecock with the woods, of no very great value, in every court in which they could get a hearing. First one then the other got a favorable verdict, which was repealed by a higher court, and then reversed by a still higher tribunal. If any statistician cared to work out the figures, he would probably find that the law costs were more than the value of the woods, and of Charchillat and Meusia as well. The bone has been dropped for the shadow.

THE somewhat startling statement is made by a contemporary that one-half the masculine population of New York is in uniform of some sort. At first blush the assertion appears to be one made at random, even though it is said to come from a "gentleman whose badge of authority is a tape measure round his neck." Perhaps it is a long practiced habit which makes one such a skeptic on the point: that habit of fondly believing there is a deep-rooted objection in the United States to the wearing of this alleged symbol of servility. If the contrary is the case it just shows the danger of making sweeping generalizations. But perhaps, after all, the average American who wears a uniform of some sort in the process of earning his living has a nice Shavian appreciation of the meaning of terms. For instance, a chauffeur who wears the outward sign of his calling might find his employer calling it his "livery," while the tailor who took the order might take care tactfully to describe it to the chauffeur himself as his "suit." There's something in a name when it comes to delicate prejudices.

OF COURSE it may be true, no doubt is true, that, in spite of Juliet's questioning, there is something in a name. But it is also true that there is not nearly so much as some people suppose. Just now, for instance, a certain section of the press in South Dakota is conducting an agitation in favor of changing the name of the famous Black Hills in that state to Black Hills Mountains. Why? Oh, because these newspapers "believe that 'hills' does not suitably describe these mountains, and that the present name of the region tends to belittle the importance of the Black Hills district." Well, maybe! But then there are many such cases. The White House, for instance, why not rename it the Executive Mansion?

SIR ARTHUR KEITH, the British anthropologist, announces that the English face is changing. Centuries ago, when food was tough, it seems that the English jaw was big, strong, square, and firm; but today the jaw is narrowing, and as a consequence the shape of the face is being altered altogether. This is serious news for the English caricaturists, who have always represented John Bull as not only square-headed, but square-jawed also. The French caricaturist, who loved to depict him with a lantern face, may claim to have been a prophet as well as an artist.